LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,765 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES:

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY. 188
M HYDASPES	2984	550	G. Scrivener	17th Aug.
L BALLAARAT	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	24th "
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	31st "
L ROME	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	7th Sept.
M MALWA	2929	500	G. W. Atkinson	14th "
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmonds	21th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to conv- pa sengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	20th Aug.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	17th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, July 22, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	20th August	10th Oct.
MANILLA	5,000 800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey viz. Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

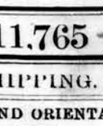
Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	20th Aug.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	6th Sept.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July, 29, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
PANDORA	T. Radonicich	3,500	500	August.
POSEIDON	G. Doncich	4,600	650	16th Sept.
BERENICE	C. Becsinger	3,500	550	3rd October
THISBE	A. Baliovich	3,500	500	16th "
VORWARTS	P. Andrianich	2800	450	3rd Nov.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	600	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
VORWARTS	T. Andrianich	2,800	450	1st Sept.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 4th August 1886.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 33 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

PRINTING INK.—Best printing ink ever introduced into India. The undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for India for this printing ink. The best and cheapest in the market.

F. FISCHER & Co.
Meadow Street, Bombay.

AMERICAN STEAM ENGINES WORKED BY MINERAL OIL.

THESE engines are the best and cheapest in the world worked by kerosine-oil or other mineral oil.

Automatic in its fuel and water-supply, thereby rendering an engineer or fireman unnecessary.
Absolutely safe from explosion.
Puts out fire and re-lights it again when required.
The moment work is done expenses stop.
No dust, no dirt, no trouble.
For particulars apply to

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Agents for India.
Meadow Street, Fort.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th August, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd August (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AGRA," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 18th August, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 9th September, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th August, 1886. Agents.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. (55) Fifty-five for whole share and Rs. (27-8) twenty-seven and half for the half share for the half year ending 30th June 1886, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 17th instant, between the hours of 12 noon, at 3 p. m., at the Company's Office, No. 2, Tamarind-lane, Fort, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 13th instant, on production of share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 13th instant, to FRIDAY the 20th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th August, 1886.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*

"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

STATIONERY,

Received by last Mail,

Can be had of the STOREKEEPER,

Bombay Gazette

Steam Press.

NOTE-PAPERS.

	Rs. a.	
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable and cheap sheet	1 8	per ream.
SUPERFINE CREAM Notepaper, "S.D. 5," better quality than the above	2 0	"
"RELIANCE" Notepaper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2 8	"
THICK CREAM LAID large size Notepaper, highly glazed, thick	2 8	"
AIR DRIED IMPERIAL VELLUM.—Good-toned writing paper, rough surface, very good imitation of hand-made paper	3 4	"
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good post paper	2 8	"
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2 8	"
THICK RELIANCE.—Good thick serviceable note paper, Cream Laid	2 8	"

All the above are in 5 quire packets.

ENVELOPES.

RAILWAY BUFFS.—Cheap, and neat envelope for daily use	2 0	per 1,000
BLUES.—Blue laid envelope, perfectly opaque and strong	2 0	"
YELLOWS.—Superior quality	2 8	"
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3 0	"
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3 8	
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4 8	"
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as handmade, to match bank large post, (cream or azure)	4 12	"
SQUARE No. 1.—White, glazed, very thick and highly finished	2 0	per 250
SQUARE No. 2—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1 8	"
SQUARE, SMALL.—To fit chit papers, glazed, white and thick	1 4	"
VALUABLES.—Handmade envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon or deep blue inside, very strong envelope	1 8	per 100

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY CASES—With brass clasp, containing 100 superior Notepapers and 100 Envelopes to match	2 8	each.
"APSLEY" BOX.—Paper box, containing 48 Notepapers, and 48 Envelopes, double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0 12	"
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, mottled grey or cream colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1 0	"

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE

Samples free on application.

THE POONA SEASON.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, respectfully invite the attention of Visitors and Residents to their unrivalled stocks specially imported to meet the requirements of the Poona Season. Each Department of the Company's extensive business is now replete with Goods of the choicest quality.

TREACHER & Co.'s extensive business, very far exceeding that of any other House in Western India, enables them to purchase in the best markets at the lowest possible rates, thus placing the Company in a position to supply Goods on specially advantageous terms.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

In this Department the Company are the largest importers in India.

Sherries and Ports selected by the Company's Continental Agents. Brandies from the Vine Growers' Association. The celebrated Glenlivet Scotch Whisky and Old Irish Whisky. The Company's special imports of Clarets, Burgundies, Hocks, Moselles, &c. Champagnes from Giesler, Heidsieck, and Perrier Jouet, together with the Company's general supplies of Liqueurs, Ales, and Stouts offer an unrivalled selection, all of very superior quality and moderately priced.

PROVISIONS AND OILMEN'S STORES.

Fresh supplies of every description of Preserved Meats, Game, Fish, Pickles, Soups, Vegetables Fruits, Jams, Jellies, Coffee, Cocoas, Chocolates and others. Table and Household Requisites from the first English and Continental Houses are imported by every mail-steamer, thus ensuring FRESHNESS a great desideratum in this class of Goods. The special attention of Messes and Clubs is directed to the fact that the rates are lower than those at which the same high-class articles can be imported direct. EACH ARTICLE GUARANTEED.

GLASS AND CROCKERY.

The stock contains many handsome designs, specially suited for presentation. The Company' standard patterns in both Glass and Crockery will be found cheap and serviceable.

HARDWARE AND HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES.

Include Cutlery of the best quality, well-known for its capability of standing hard wear for years, Lamps and Lanterns in great variety, Kerosine Cooking-Stoves, Cheavin's celebrated Filters, Enamelled Iron Ware, Baths, Garden Tools, Camp Kit, Animal Traps and Household Necessaries of every description.

GYMKHANA AND SPORTING KIT.

The Company offer an unequalled selection of well-seasoned Kit of the very best quality; Lawn Tennis, Cricket, Rackets, Golf, Fishing Tackle, Sporting Ammunition, and Games of every description for Out-door and In-door use.

The Company solicits special attention to this Department, the lengthened experience acquired, and the practical knowledge obtained of the necessities of an Indian climate enable the Company to offer the very best Goods at lower prices than they can be obtained elsewhere.

HOSIERY, HATS, AND GLOVES.

This Department meets with great attention from the Manager, whose long and varied experience of this branch will be a sufficient guarantee to Constituents that their commands will be met with supplies of the latest and most fashionable Goods.

SADDLERY.

This Department contains every description of Saddlery and Stable Gear, and a large assortment of Riding, Hunting and Driving Whips.

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY, ELECTROPLATE AND FANCY GOODS.

The Jewellery Department contains a very handsome selection of new and elegant designs in Brooches, Ear-rings, Necklets, Rings, &c.

The Electro-plated ware is of the very best quality, and comprises many handsome designs in Vegetable and Side Dishes, Cruets, Claret Jugs, Iced Water Pitchers, Fish and Fruit Knives and Forks, etc., etc.

The Fancy Department includes Albums, Writing and Despatch Cases, Dressing Bags and Case's Jewel Cases, Fans, etc., and a very large assortment of Novelties and Elegancies in Fancy Leather Plush, Ormolu, etc.

STATIONERY AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

The Stationery Department has been replenished with new Goods from the well-known firms of De La Rue, Goodall, &c., and contains writing appliances and necessaries of every description suitable for the writing-table and personal use.

The Artists' materials, of which the Company has a large stock, are obtained from the firm of Winsor and Newton, whose name is a guarantee for their good quality.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, PHOTOGRAPHIC AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.

In these Departments these Company are transacting largely increased business, due to the excellent and reliable quality of the Instruments, Apparatus, and Chemicals supplied, coupled with moderate charges. The Company's present stock is complete in every Department.

PHARMACY AND DISPENSING AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

The Pharmacy Departments is presided over by a thoroughly competent Pharmacist of many years experience in first-class London and Provincial Houses, whose chief attention is devoted to testing analytically the purity and quality of the Drugs and Chemicals employed in the dispensing of Physicians Prescriptions and in preparing and despatching Medicines.

The Surgical Instruments are procured from the leading London Houses, the attention of the Profession, Dispensaries, &c., is invited to the Company's extensive stock, which is being continually increased by the addition of New and Improved Instruments.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

PURVEYORS, ETC., BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW MUSIC.

SONGS.

AFTER SUNDOWN.
AT ANCHOR.
ALONE ON THE RAFT.
BID ME GOOD BYE.
BRAVE SENTINEL, THE.
CALVARY.
DRIFTING AND DREAMING.
GLORY TO THEE MY GOD THIS NIGHT.
I AM WAITING.
IT CAME WITH THE MERRY MAY.
JACK AT SEA.
JACK'S ASLEEP.
JERUSALEM.
LOVE THAT CAME TOO LATE.
MANY A MILE AWAY.
MARGUERITE.
MY LOVE AND I.
NOTHING FOR LOVE.
NUMBER TWO.
OLD FASHIONS.
PEACE PERFECT PEACE.
SOME ONE'S SWEETHEART.
WHEN THE CHILDREN ARE ASLEEP.
YOUNG BRIGADE, THE.

VOCAL DUETS.

FRIENDSHIP.
MAYING.
GATES OF THE WEST.
GUIDE ME, GUIDE ME.

DANCE MUSIC.

SWINGING	WALTZ.	FAN, THE	WALTZ
AFTER SUNDOWN	"	LES SOURIERS	"
JOY	"	MY SWEETHEART	SCHOTTISCHE.
MIKADO	"	PUG	POLKA.
LES CERISE	"	TOBBY	"

PIANOFORTE SOLOS.

AIR A LA ROUREE.
MIGNON GAVOTTE.
SYLVIA (POZZICATI.)
POLISH DANCE.
RIGANDON (ROFF).
MIKADO, THE.

CATALOGUES POST FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD. BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.;

OPTICIANS, &c.

PRICE LIST OF BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES

OF MESSRS. MARCKS' OWN MAKE.

Single Temple Spectacles—Gold		30,	Silver	20,	Steel 10-0
Turnpin	do.	"	36	" 25	" 10-0
Sporting or Billiard	do.	"	40	" 25	" 10-0
Folders or Pince Nez	do.	"	25	Tortoiseshell	 16-0
Do.	do.	Gilt	6	Steel	 6-0
Neutral Tinted Globulars					 5-0
Japanese Cap Eye Protectors					 8-0
Stirrup Eye Protectors					 8-0

Pamphlet and Price List of Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENT:

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES

Illsutrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

LADIES' HATS "EXTRA LIGHT."

"LATEST STYLES." All New Goods. & HELMETS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Drab Alpine Terai (the latest Shape)	15 0	White Cork Helmets, very Light.	Rs. 10-8 & 12 0
Dark Blue Felt, Round Crown, very light, quilted Forehead Pad	10 8	Drab Felt, Extra Fine Quality	Rs. 14 & 16 0
Fine Drab Felt Terai Hats, quilted Pads	18 0	Super Drab Felt, Pith Bodies, Light and Stylish, London made	15
A Large Choice of Pugries	Rs. 2-8 to 5 0	Silk Handkerchiefs for Trimming above	4 0

HOAR & CO., HATTERS, &c., BOMBAY.

"TOILET REQUISITES."

We have always on hand a good assortment of the above, comprising:—

SOAPS,	PERFUMES,	POMADES,
TOOTH POWDERS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH BRUSHES,	RAZORS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
BATH GLOVES,	STROPS,	CLOTHES BRUSHES,

And other articles too numerous to detail. Catalogues free on application.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, 35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

PATRONIZED BY

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY,

GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT, BOMBAY.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

WE have pleasure in informing our constituents that we have JUST RECEIVED the following NEW GOODS in great variety, and most fashionable make for gentlemen.

BLACK, (PURE) SILK SOCKS; Embroidered Fronts; for evening wear, latest designs,	per pair	Rs.	11 8
BLACK AND COLORED PURE SILK SOCKS, with Clocks	"		9 8
WHITE KID, BLACK POINTS, 2 Buttons, best quality only	"		3 12
WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Orleans Bordered	each	"	3 0
SILK WINDSOR TIES, Light Colors	from	"	1 4
WHITE SILK AND SATIN PIN SCARVES; Very elegant and richest quality	"		2 8

And a large Selection of Silk Squares, Mufflers, &c.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks " 23-4 "
In ½ Flasks " 25-4 "

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers

SOLE AGENT:
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT:
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC CAUTION.

THE "SALFORD PUMP" is made only by WILLIAM TURNER, of Salford, Manchester, England, and every pump bears his name and the words, "THE SALFORD PUMPS." Beware of cheap and worthless imitations.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 8 per share (Free of Income Tax) for the half-year ended 3 th June 1886, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 30th instant, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 21st instant, on production of their share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 21st, to TUESDAY, the 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th August, 1886.

WINES FOR SALE, shipped by Messrs. BARTON & Co., London, and obtainable at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Qts. per doz. Rs. a.	Pts. per 2 doz. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Jouët & Co.'s		
"B" brand Reserve Cuvee	57 0	61 0
And in Magnums at Rs. 114 per dozen.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE, Nonpareil	40 0	44 0
SPARKLING HOCK, Brut "B" brand	42 0	46 0
SHERRY, Pale Dry Montilla	27 0	..
CLARET, Langoirans	12 8	14 0
St. Estephe	13 8	15 8
Château Leoville (bottled 1878)	30 0	...
BRANDY, Barton's Old Cognac	34 8	..
Couvoisier's	24 0	..

Terms :—Net Cash. All the above are supplied to the local and up-country Clubs and to numerous Messes.

LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, of the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Cotton into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the toal for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

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1 Handsome light canoe-shaped Baronche, by Alderbert, of Long Acre, in very good order.

1 English-built Mail Phæton, with brake, convertible into a waggonette.

And a set of English-made brass mounted double harness. Apply to

JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
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OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,

FROM

MANDALAY.

BY

GRATTAN GEARY,

FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

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Earthenware glazed pipe from 4 inches to 12 inches in diameter.

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Fittings of every description for the above, Gully Traps, Syphons, Junctions, &c., of earthenware of the best description and from one of the best London Manufacturers, after the latest inventions as required by Municipalites of large cities.

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THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

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AUCTION SALE of serviceable and unserviceable Medical stores, China Musk, Medicine, &c., at the Government Medical Stores, Byculla, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

INDENT CLERK.—WANTED at once a Parsee of experience in hardware and metal trades. Apply by letter E. E., *Bombay Gazette*, enclosing testimonials.

A BARGAIN.—A new pattern C. I. Rotary Tricycle, by Rudge, with Lamp, Bell, and Case, recently imported, and in excellent order. English cost price, £25, to be sold for Rs. 210.—S. B., Great Western Hotel.

A FORM of ATTACK (with 13 plates) proposed by LIEUT.-COLONEL BABINGTON, 3rd Bengal Infantry, Sangor, C. I., to whom apply. Price, Rs. 2. Sent V. P. P. postal commission and postage paid.

COTTON MILL MACHINERY, FOR SALE, to make room for other Machinery. 3 Drawing frames, each 3 heads of 4 deliveries; 2 Slubbing frames of short collars, each 60 spindles; 2 Intermediate frames of long collars, each 60 spindles; 5 Roving frames of long collars, each 120 spindles; made by John Hetherington & Sons, of Manchester, in good working order. May be seen at work any day by appointment. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply to Agents, Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, 10, Meadow Street.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Cheap and comfortable accommodation for the monsoon.

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WANTED, a European BAND MASTER, for 28th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry at Baroda. Apply "BAND PRESIDENT."

FOR SALE, a bungalow at Akola, Berars, with compound and out-houses. "For particulars apply to GEO. R. FURVIS & SON, Bombay.

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VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

CEYLON FLANNEL.—A new thin texture for Shirts and Sleeping Suits. Unshrinkable Shirt, Rs. 7-8. Suit 15. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

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MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, 310, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

METEOR BICYCLE and TRICYCLE.—With all patented improvements. For cash or monthly instalments.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

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WANTED, a Competent European MILL MANAGER for an up-country Mill, must have had experience in Spinning and Carding. Apply with references to "A. B." care of this office.

TO LET, the premises lately occupied by the G. I. P. Railway Company, in Elphinstone Circle, suitable for Offices, Shops, and Dwelling quarters. For particulars, apply to REMINGTON & CO.

GOODS of every description, purchased at the lowest market prices, and promptly forwarded to all parts of India. Commission very moderate. KANNY & Co., General Agents, 6, Rampart-row.

JUST RECEIVED, latest fashion MARBLE and GLENDAR SHIRTS. Rs. 19, 25 & 27 per dozen. CAMBRIC do Rs. 19, 22, 21 & 28 per dozen. Try at Y. A. LACKA'S, near Jackaria Masjid.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttle worth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines, Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

BEWARE of Country imitations under the name of French Tiles. Arnaud Etienne's Roofing, Flooring, Ridges, &c., are the best and genuine French Tiles, only imported by SORABSHAH & Co., Sole Agents, 103, Medow-street, Fort.

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THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belong ing to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secun rabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, contain ng the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extendingtheir business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one tation platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort,

Bombay 15th Dec, 1885.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Cornhill Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Hills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards, but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits :—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Promium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 56 0	Rs 59 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 44 0	,, 47 0
Dry Elite	,, 46 0	,, 48 0
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	,, 55 0	,, 58 2/

From Messrs. HEUTZ AND GELDERMANN ALEX CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra	,, 44 0	,, 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ...
Lubranmilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 34 0	,, ...

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE

Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. ...
Liebfraumilch	,, ...	,, 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Josefhofer	,, 28 0	,, ... 0
Uberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger	,, 34 0	,, 37 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 34 0	,, 37 0
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	,, 38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...

PORTWINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,, ,,	,, 22 0	...
Very fine ,, ,,	,, 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port. ,,	,, 38 0	...

CLARETS.
From A. HERMANN AND Co., PARIS

	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
St. Julien Claret	Rs. 9 0	...

From Messrs H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Medoc	,, 10 8	...
Chateau de Frauds	,, 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	...
Les Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	...
Chateau Li Roc St Estephe	,, 21 0	...
Chateau Lanitte	,, 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	,, 27 0	...

From MUNZER & SPANN.

	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estepne	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	,, 15 0	,, 17 0
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Larose	,, 28 0	...

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	...

CLARETS.—Continued.
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Romer	,, 16 0	...

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Ipvitz	,, 12 0	,,

BRANDY

	Per 1 doz.	
Gold labels, Gold capsules	Rs. 26 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Chamagne } M. & } Red Bars } Saann }	,, 24 0	

From A. DOIGNON FILS AND Co.

Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	,, 29 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 34 0	

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	,, 26 0	

WHISKEY.

	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey	Rs. 20	
Thistle Blend Whisky	,, 24 0	

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	,, 0 4
Mainzer Export Beer	,, 5 8	,, ..
Hamburger Export Beer	,, 5 4	,, ..
Pilsener Beer	,, 5 12	,, 5 0
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 4	,, ...
Bavarian Export Bier from the Leibrauerei, Lindau	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Flower & Son's Ale	,, 4 12	,, 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5 12	,, ...

SUNDRIES.

Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
in Marasque ,, 24 Bottles	,, 40 0	..

	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Do. Vermouth Superior	,, 19 0	,, ..
Do. do Finest	,, 20 0	,, ..
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	,, 4 0	,, ...
Do. do do tins	,, 5 0	,, ...
Do. Cheese in tins from	,, lbs. 19-29	Rs. 0 12
Finest Italian Butter	½ lb. tin at	Rs. 0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter ,, per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked per lb.	0 11

From FAIRBANK CANNING CO., CHICAGO.

		Rs. a.
Tongues (whole ox)	per tin of 2 lbs.	1 12
Andrews Corned Beef	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Roast Beef	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Boiled Beef	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Brawn	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Corned Beef	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
do.	,, 1 lbs.	0 8
Potted Tongues	,, ½ lbs.	0 3

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	,, ...	,, 0 12
French Beans	,, ...	,, 0 9
Young Cut Beans	,, ...	,, 0 9
Smoked Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 8
Small Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	...	,, 1 0
Pease for Soup	...	,, 1 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

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Rampart-row.

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	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	,, 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOSF, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862 ..... £300,690
,, 1885 ..... £988,156

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LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods of adults, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,578 3 9	1878	£4 019,15 14 1
1878	£2,645,503 1 2	1885	£5,318,107 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever :—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188
2,047 PROPOSALS for ..... Rs. 59,15,600.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
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8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
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10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
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15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native of European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1824.
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EXPORT

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SO

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo on Maiden, 5-45 p. m.
Band, 24th Regt., Apollo Bunder, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 14th :—Commilla (s), from Kurrachee. 15th :—County of Selkirk, from Cardiff ; and Carl Bath, Mauritius. Yesterday :—Loodiana (s), from London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Regulus (s), for Antwerp ; and Elektra (s), Trieste, &c.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in the last month was 2,739, the daily average being 88. Total new admissions were 1,219. The number of children vaccinated 100.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 24th July 1886, was 2,525 maunds, and in money Rs. 4,934.

POLO.—The game this afternoon, weather permitting, will be :—Black and Yellow : Messrs. Gray (captain), Barton, Pease, and Savile *vs.* White : Messrs. Craigie (captain), Beaver, Macrae, Baker, and Street. Play will commence at 5-15 p.m.

A BOAT CAPSIZED.—A jolly-boat belonging to Mr. Cowasjee Jamsedjee Dubash, while going out of the harbour on Saturday afternoon last, got capsized, by being overtaken by a sudden squall, throwing three Parsees and eight of the crew into the water. They were picked up by another dubash's boat belonging to Mr. Nanabhoy Sorabjee. The boat was also secured.

THEFT.—Goolam Hoosain Mahomed was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a bed and a quantity of coloured paper, of the collective value of Rs. 2-8, the property of Abdoolakhan Mustafakhan, a knife-grinder, living in a dhurrumsala in the native town. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitted two previous convictions. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at Carwar Street, on the body of Dosseebai, aged 25 years, the wife of Hormusjee Pestonjee, a clerk in the office of the Superintendent of Police, B. B. and C. I. Railway. On the 9th inst. she took a poisonous dose of arsenic, which was kept in the house, and died from its effects yesterday morning at 5 o'clock. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by arsenical poisoning.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo-Bunder this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting) :—

Quadrille.....	Commerce..... Coote.
Overture	Bauer and Dichter..Suppe.
Selection	Patience ..... Sir A. Sullivan.
Valse.....	Mikado ..... Bucalossi.
Galop (Vocal) ...	Always Joyful ..... Heeker.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A JUVENILE THIEF.—Govind Munjee, a Hindoo lad about ten years of age, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a box containing Rs. 20-3-6, the property of Abdool Rahimon, from his shop at Khoja Street, on Saturday evening last. The accused, finding the complainant's attention drawn to a friend with whom he was talking, took up the cash box and was running away with it, when he was pursued and arrested. Accused pleading guilty, was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH ENTERTAINMENT.—On Friday last the signallers of the Government Telegraph Department gave an entertainment in their quarters on the Esplanade, which was well attended, despite the counter-attraction at the Town Hall. The programme opened with a selection by the Misses Hughes, entitled "Paradise and the Peri." Several songs followed, which were well rendered by some of the gentlemen of the department. About 12 o'clock dancing commenced, and was kept up to an early hour in the morning. It is to be hoped that the promoters of these entertainments will continue their praiseworthy endeavours to lighten the monotony of the evenings among their friends.—[*Communicated.*]

MAHOMEDANS AND THE PUBLIC SERVICES.—Khan Bahadur Hajee Ghulam Mahomed Munshi has issued a third list of Mahomedans seeking employment in Government and mercantile service. The list brings up the number of candidates to a hundred and forfty-two, and the compiler says that besides those employed before the second catalogue was issued, services of a few more of the candidates have been engaged lately, and great attention has been paid to the undertaking by the various heads of departments, especially the high officials, to whom he feels highly indebted for the interest they take into the matter. He further requests them to continue the favour till Mahommedans, the largest and one of the most loyal of the subjects of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, are brought on the same level with other natives.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the G. C. M. Society was held in the College Library on Tuesday, the 10th instant, Dr. J. C. Lisboa in the chair :—Members, Drs. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dorabjee Hormusjee, P. M. Pinto, N. N. Katruck, Jehangeer J. Cursetjee, D. B. Master, P. B. Nariman, R. K. Vacha, A. V. Velkar, Dadabhai Jamasjee, J. P. Nicholson, R. P. Bharucha, Jamnadass Premchand, B. S. Shroff, D. N. Parukh, J. A. da Gama, and Temuljee Bhicajee Nariman, the honorary secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Dr. Dadabhoy Jamasjee read notes of two cases of stone in the female bladder, and one of cancer of the bladder, with clinical remarks.

A DISHONEST PEON.—Rama Rutnaji was charged before Mr. Hamilton yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, with committing criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 60, the property of the Zoroastrian Girls' School Association. Inspector Framjee Vickajee stated that the accused had been employed as a collecting peon by the Association. Some months ago he had obtained from different subscribers sums of money aggregating Rs. 60. These sums he failed to give an account of to Mr. Jehangir Murzban, the secretary of the Association, who, on looking into the accounts, discovered they were missing. Information was given by the secretary to the Commissioner of Police, as the accused had absented himself from his duties, and the detectives arrested him. The Inspector asked for a remand of the case in order to make further enquiries.

"KIND, ONLY TO BE CRUEL."—The process of driving bullocks in this country is familiar to every one. The head gear is composed of a rope passing through the animals' nostrils and fastened at the back of the horns. We had the horror of witnessing this operation of perforating performed two mornings ago near the Malcolm Tank. A Mahomedan Khojah by caste had the animal's head fastened firmly to a tree, another tugged at the tail, while the third attempted to bore the nose by means of a huge bodkin. Finding he was unsuccessful with the strength of his hand to do so, he quickly sought the aid of his heavy shoe, with which he perseveringly hammered at the instrument till a passage was at last effected. The owner explained that he purchased the animal from a butcher who was leading it that morning to the slaughter-house. His religion made it binding on him to rescue dumb animals from such a fate whenever instances of this kind came within his personal observation. The butcher's knife would have been the work of a moment. It was no charity to save the ox from death, and subject it to such torture. In this large station we have no such institution as a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and a person is at liberty to treat his ox or his ass or anything that is his, just as he pleases. Some one here should take a leaf out of Mr. K. M. Shroff's book. That beneficent gentleman, in spite of his multifarious duties, sets apart much of his time to his office as secretary to the abovenamed Society. It has done good to the city of Bombay, and its success should be an impetus for some of our citizens to follow suit.—*Poona Observer.*

IS USING SPURS TORTURE?

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, Third Presidency Magistrate, two *reckla* drivers were charged by an Inspector of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals with cruelly torturing their bullocks by goading them with sharp spikes. The men admitted they had goaded their animals, but said they did not know it was prohibited in Bombay.

His Worship asked why the men were charged with torture.

The Inspector replied, because they goaded their bullocks.

His Worship : But that is not torture. Would you charge a rider, who used spurs to his horse, with torture?

The agent to the Society explained that it had always been held to be torture, and drivers had often been fined as much as Rs. 15 for using goads.

His Worship : Would you charge a gentleman with torture for spurring his horse?

The Inspector : No, Sir, because he does not act so cruelly.

His Worship decided that goading with spikes was no worse than goading with spurs, and he therefore discharged the accused.

SWIFT'S INSECT POWDER rids all Domestic Animals of Fleas, &c., and clears all insect life out of rooms, &c. Per tin, As. 10.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

LAND TAKEN UP FOR THE NEW BYCULLA OVERBRIDGE.

AT the High Court yesterday, the matter of the amount of compensation to be awarded to Perozbai, widow of Rustomjee Nowrojee Motabhoy, and her daughter Meherbai, for their land taken up for the construction of the new Byculla Overbridge was resumed before Mr. Justice Scott, who was assisted by Mr. John Campbell, engineer, and Mr. Perozshah M. Mehta, barrister-at-law, as assessors. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the claimants, Perozbai and Meherbai ; and the Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Little, Government solicitor, for the Collector of Bombay.

Before the proceedings were resumed, Mr. Inverarity presented a plaint in a suit entitled Perozbai and another *vs.* the Secretary of State for India and J. H. Grant, Collector of Bombay, and asked for a rule *nisi* in terms of prayer of a para. of the plaint, restraining the defendants from proceeding with the reference now before the Court, or taking any steps to acquire from the plaintiffs 765 square yards of their land only.

Mr. Inverarity read the plaint which, among other things, stated that, on the 29th January 1885, it was notified in the *Government Gazette* that 765 square yards of land, portion of the plaintiffs' premises, was required to be taken up for public purposes. On the following day, a notice to that effect was served upon the first plaintiff. The 765 square yards of land formed a part only of the buildings belonging to the plaintiffs ; and they desired that the whole of their premises should be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act. Such desire was expressed to the defendants verbally and in writing. The plaintiffs submitted that the defendants were not entitled to take up possession of the land in any event until the Collector had made an award or reference to the Court. Under the allegation that it was a case of urgency, the Collector gave notice of his intention to take possession of 196 5-9 square yards out of the 765 square yards, and attempted to do so, to which the plaintiffs objected in February 1885. Possession was, however, subsequently taken in spite of the protests of the plaintiffs. They submitted that the Collector had no power to do so ; and that any possession of the 196 5-9 square yards was a wrongful possession, and not a possession under the Land Acquisition Act. The Collector subsequently made an award in respect of the 765 square yards ; and on the 24th June 1885, made a reference to the High Court, purporting to be a reference under section 15 of the Land Acquisition Act. His proceedings were contrary to section 15 of the Act ; and the plaintiffs contended that the enquiry, the award, and the reference by the Collector were a nullity and of no effect. The plaintiffs had appointed an assessor to sit on the reference without prejudice to their contentions, and had, at the hearing on the 13th inst., taken objection to the legality of the proceedings. His Lordship, however, ruled that, sitting as a court under the Land Acquisition Act, he had no power or jurisdiction to entertain or consider the objections, and that he could only proceed to determine the amount of compensation. The defendants insisted upon proceeding with the reference, and the plaintiffs' application to adjourn in order to enable them to file the suit was refused. The plaintiffs contended that, if the defendants were justified in taking up only a portion of their premises, they were bound to take possession of the whole 765 square yards on making a reference under section 15. The plaintiffs prayed that it may be declared that the 196 5-9 square yards of land was not vested absolutely in the Government under section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act ; that the provisions of the Act should be put in force for the purpose of acquiring the 765 square yards ; that the defendants be required to take up the 765 yards along with the rest of the plaintiffs' premises, paying due compensation for it, &c.

Mr. Inverarity said no expenses would be incurred by the delay, and he was sure the assessors would not be so ungenerous as to demand their fees for the day, because the matter of the reference had to be postponed. The object of his application, the learned counsel remarked, was to prevent a multiplicity of suits.

Mr. Latham, for the defendants, said he should prefer going on with the reference, as his witnesses were present.

After some further discussion, the rule *nisi*, which his Lordship granted, was fixed to come on on Tuesday next ; and the further hearing of the reference was postponed for a fortnight.

THE COLLISION IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

AT the High Court yesterday, judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice Farran on the question of damages in the case of the steam-ship Gelert *vs.* the ship County of Caithness. His Lordship had held that the latter was to blame for the collision in Bombay harbour on the 22nd ult. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the plaintiffs ; and Mr. Lang, with Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Winter and Burder, for the defendants.

His Lordship remarked that the enquiry before him had been confined to the cost of repairs, which were three broken plates which required renewing ; and five frames which required fishing. The renewing of the latter would be necessary for complete repair. Eight days would be a liberal estimate of the time in which the repairs could be carried out. The Gelert was to be at Moulmein not later than the 15th inst. under a charter-party, and she was therefore justified in having even temporary repairs effected to her. It was not necessary to give up the charter-party for the purpose of effecting permanent repairs. It was said that Messrs. Alcock and Ashdown's bill for the repairs was too high as to labour, material, and supervision ; but his Lordship could not reduce either the labour charges or the personal supervision charges. The latter seemed unusual ; but Mr. Hepworth, of Messrs. Alcock and Ashdown, said they were always made. The charge for iron was different, and it was too much at Rs. 14 per cwt. when the price in the market was Rs. 5 per cwt., and that charge must be reduced. For repairs, present and future, a sum of 3,223-13-6 was allowed. Demurrage for six days was allowed, as the plaintiffs had proved that, during the period of enforced detention, they could have employed the Gelert profitably ; and on this head, the Court allowed Rs. 200 a day, or Rs. 1,200 in all for the six days. The following items were also allowed :—Surveyor's fee, Rs. 137-15 7 ; shifting coals, Rs. 73 ; and telegrams, Rs. 61-14. His Lordship was unable to hold it as proved that the market value of the Gelert had depreciated to the extent of £400 ; and on this head, he would award only nominal damages, namely, £5 per frame. As the hearing of the question of damages had been unnecessarily prolonged, the plaintiffs were allowed one day's costs ; and for the rest of the enquiry each party was to bear its own costs. The bail demanded was too large ; but the defendants had adopted an unusual course in not giving bail in the first instance. Total award made by the Court was Rs. 5,400 ; and the plaintiffs were directed to pay the poundage on Rs. 12,500.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 16.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

DISPUTED CLAIMS TO COTTON.

TRICUM PANACHUND *VS.* THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY AND OTHERS.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment to-day in this case, in which the plaintiff's claim was for delivery to him of certain cotton bales, or for payment of their value ; and for an injunction in respect of the cotton, which was sent from Wadhwan to Bombay by the first defendants' railway. Mr. Starling and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, appeared for the plaintiff ; Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, for the defendant, Vadilal Choonilal ; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, for the defendant, Mugunlal Purbhoodas. The name of the first defendant, the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, had been struck out at the hearing with the consent of the other parties.

The plaintiff said that the defendant, Kesavlal, residing at Visnaghur, for whom there was no appearance at the hearing, carried on business in Bombay through his agents, the firms of Vadilchund Jeita and Mugunlal Purbhoodas. Kesavlal had, for some time past, been in insolvent circumstances ; and in order that the two firms should be repaid the sums of money due to them from him, they entered into a conspiracy, by which Kesavlal agreed to purchase cotton for ready delivery on the pretext of paying cash or on the faith of hoondies, which were never intended to be accepted or paid. On such pretexts he got possession of large quantities of cotton, which was to be sold by the two firms for the benefit of the conspirators. The plaintiff never got the money for the cotton sold by him to Kesavlal, who had since stopped payment. The defendant, Mugunlal, denied that any conspiracy had been entered into. The account with Kesavlal commenced in November 1883, prior to which date it was arranged between them that Mugunlal should do business for Kesavlal, paying the hoondies drawn by Kesavlal on the firm ; and that out of the proceeds, Kesavlal was to purchase cotton and consign it to Mugunlal's firm in Bombay. The total on the debit side stood at Rs. 1,37,379 ; and the total on the credit side was Rs. 1,27,304, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,075. Mugunlal denied that the cotton was purchased by Kesavlal from the plaintiff ; and contended that he was entitled to the 100 bales of cotton and retain the proceeds against the amount due to him from Kesavlal. His Lordship said he felt sure the plaintiff would not have allowed the cotton to go if he had not expected to get payment. The charge of fraud had not been made out on the evidence ; and the most that could be held was misrepresentation not amounting to cheating. The plaintiff could take the doors and 56 cowras out of three of the bales unless the defendants could show that they were not the plaintiff's. The plaintiff was to pay the costs of the sixth defendant, and the first day's costs of the third, fourth, and fifth defendants. The seventh defendant was given no costs ; and Rs. 308-5-6 were awarded to the third, fourth, and fifth defendants as common carriers, the rest of the proceeds of the bales to be divided between the plaintiff and the seventh defendant.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

THE WINDING UP OF MESSRS. COLLETT AND COMPANY.

MR. INVERARITY, instructed by Mr. Mulji Bhowanidas on behalf of two shareholders of the company, namely, Mulji Hunsraj and Jamsetjee Cursetjee applied to stay the winding up order for two months, on the ground that the company was at present engaged in floating a new company, who, if successful, would pay their creditors in full.

Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Winter and Burder, on behalf of Messrs. Ganz & Co., machinists, opposed the application for adjournment.

The Hon. Budroodin Tyebji, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared on behalf of Premjee Tricumdas, a creditor of the Company, and supported Mr. Inverarity's application.

Mr. Inverarity having read the affidavits of his clients, which went to show that the secretaries and managers had badly managed the affairs of the company and had brought it into heavy debts, observed that the shareholders were naturally anxious, thinking that the property was worth a good deal more than the amount of debts that it should be withdrawn from liquidation.

Mr. Budroodin said that his client had obtained a decree from Mr. Justice Jardine on the 20th July last for about Rs. 7,000, including a charge on 20 shares of the Company. The learned counsel supported Mr. Inverarity's application, inasmuch as it was in the interest not only of the shareholders but also of the creditors.

Mr. Russell said that his clients were the creditors of the Company for Rs. 6,882 for supplying machinery. Not half of the capital of the company had been subscribed, and his clients who had supplied the machinery had not received any payment whatever from them.

Mr. Inverarity said that Mr. Russell's clients had been paid Rs. 12,000 out of Rs. 16,000 due to them from the Company.

Mr. Russell said that the balance due to them was about Rs. 6,000. As far as the learned counsel could learn, Mulji Hunsraj had a visionary idea of starting another company with his client's machinery. He had not the slightest objection to grant an adjournment if Mulji Hunsraj or Mr. Budroodin's client guaranteed to pay his client's due. The machinery was notoriously a perishable article, and the postponement asked for, would very seriously depreciate its value. The learned counsel then withdrew his condition with regard to Mulji Hunsraj, who, he was instructed to say, had filed a petition in the Insolvency Court.

Mr. Inverarity said that the learned counsel was misinstructed when he said that Muljee Hunsraj had filed his petition in the Insolvency Court.

Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Wilkin and Bland, on behalf of the petitioner, L. D. Almeida, supported Mr. Russell.

Mr. Russell said that Mr. DeQuadros, one of the directors of the company, who was present in Court, appeared in person, and was in support of the order for the winding up of the company.

Mr. Anderson said that the affidavit made by Jamsetjee was only served on his clients that morning, and they had, therefore, no time to answer it.

Mr. DeQuadros shat he was a director, and held ten shares of the Company. He was for the winding up of the Company. He pposed the scheme of starting a new company. He had no confidence in the scheme being carried out, as the chief promoters of the scheme were men of straw. One of them was an insolvent already. Muljee Hunsraj had filed his petition within a month. There were decrees constantly made against another promoter in the Small Cause Court. Mr. Muljee, solicitor, had himself obtained a decree against him recently. The assets of the company were sufficient as near as possible to pay to the creditor of the company. The flour mill was amongst the assets of the company. He was aware up to last fortnight that the machinery had been well taken care of. If the machinery was not kept working he was afraid it would depreciate by about Rs. 500.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity the witness said that he was not actuated by any motives of resentment against Mulji Hunsraj. He would swear that Mulji Hunsraj had filed his petition within the last six months. He saw his name in the *Government Gazette*, and besides he himself acknowledged to him that he had filed his petition. He did not remember the number of the *Gazette*, but he thought it appeared in it within the last four months. He heard only that day that Mulji had withdrawn his petition.

Where are your ten share cetificates? They are with Mulji Hunsraj. He took them away for the purpose of obtaining a loan thereon, which he never did.

He contends that he was the mortgagee of those shares?—It is not true.

But does he or does he not contend that he was the mortgagee of those shares?—Not to my knowledge.

Witness continuing said, Mulji took away his shares about two months ago. He asked him about them by a registered letter. Mulji told him that he had exchanged those shares with a friend, and he would try and give them back to him. Jamsetji was not his creditor.

Have you not been borrowing money largely?—No. Do you owe Rs. 25,000 to Tapidas Vurjdas?—Yes, on shares.

It does not matter what you borrow on, you have been borrowing largely on shares?—I may have borrowed one or two small sums, but they were fully covered.

Did not the Agra Bank file a suit for Rs. 12,000?—The amount was borrowed on good security.

You have not paid that sum?—No.

Witness continuing said, the land on which the flourmill stood was taken on a long lease of ten years, with the option for another fifteen years. The land was not worth anything, as they had paid very largely for it. They paid a rent of Rs. 125 per month. The machinery was mortgaged for Rs. 11,000.

To Mr. Russell : The machinists would get out of the surplus balance after the machinery was sold. The total assets of the company were valued at Rs. 30,000. The building and machinery were mortgaged to one Lilladhur, the interest on the sum being paid at 12 per cent. per annum. Only the last instalment of interest was due.

Mr. Inverarity : Did you not offer Rs. 33,000 for the mill?

Witness : I offered Rs. 20,000 in cash and Rs. 12,000 in shares of the Indian Flour Mill.

Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas, examined by Mr. Inverarity, said he was a solicitor of the High Court, and was the chairman of Collett and Company. He held ten shares in the company. He supported the application of Muljee Hunsraj. The total debts due by the company amounted to from twenty-five to twenty-seven thousand rupees. The two principal creditors were Liladhur and Premjee. He did think the winding up would fetch more than Rs. 22,0 0, if it went into liquidation. He believed that, if the scheme that was proposed to rescue the company from liquidation were carried out, the creditors would be paid in full.

Cross examined by Mr. Russell : The intention was to start a new company and pay all the debts and liabilities. The memorandum of articles of the new company had been published and some signatures obtained. About 16 shares had been taken up. He had not been active in getting the shares subscribed. He had subscribed only one share of the new company. The capital of the new company would be divided into 2,00 shares. The present shareholders of the company were prepared to lose about Rs. 20,000 in order that the company might be floated anew. No dividend had ever been paid by the old company. Muljee Hunsraj was his client in this case.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anderson : He got a decree against Jamsetjee for about Rs. 300, and it was payable by instalments. Jamsetjee had subscribed for 50 shares. He asked Muljee Hunsraj if he was indebted to the company, and he sometimes said he was and sometimes not. Hunsraj, DeQuadros, and the manager of the company were all in the same boat. He was asked to become a director of the new company, but he refused.

To Mr. Inverarity : I always refused to become a director of any company. I became a director of this company because the shareholders requested me to do so. DeQuadros was interested in another flour mill.

Mr. Inverarity said that DeQuadros had got bad feelings towards Mulji Hunsraj, and it was not true that the latter had filed his petition in the Insolvency Court about a month ago. Muljee had filed the petition more than a year ago, but it was withdrawn. DeQuadros was the chairman of the Indian Flour Mill, which was a new concern, and he was looking out for a cheap mill to buy. He admitted that he offered Rs. 32,000 for Collett and Company's flour mill and other property, which was, in fact, considerably more than the total amount of debts to the company. He (Mr. DeQuadros) hoped that, if the mill went into liquidation it would fetch a much less sum, and it might then be purchased cheap for the other mill in which he was interested. Mr. Russel's client had no lien upon the machinery, as he had sold and delivered it, and he might only come in as any other creditor. His (Mr. Inverarity's) client hoped that, if the matter was delayed for about two months, the scheme, which appeared to be a feasible one, would be carried out.

His Lordship did not think he ought to postpone the matter. Some of the shareholders hoped to refloat the insolvent company by subscribing new shares. But it was one thing to get these shares subscribed and another thing to obtain the money. His Lordship declined to adjourn the proceedings.

Mr. Anderson then applied for an order to wind up the company on an affidavit made by the petitioner.

Mr. Russell submitted that the company was practically commercially insolvent, and he asked his Lordship to make an order for the winding up of the company. The learned counsel asked that Mr. Pestonjee Merwanjee Narelwala, who was the liquidator in two other companies, might be appointed liquidator of this company.

Mr. Anderson asked that Mr. Britto, an officer of the Court, who was a provisional liquidator, should be allowed to continue as liquidator, of the company.

Mr. Inverarity said he was instructed by Mr. Mulji Bhowanidass, who was a shareholder, to support Mr. Anderson's application as far as the appointment of liquidator was concerned.

Mr. Budroodin also supported Mr. Britto's appointment as liquidator of the company.

Mr. Pheroshaw Pestonjee and Mr. J. Pereira, shareholders, also supported Mr. Britto's appointment, which was confirmed by his Lordship,

A BOMBAY SOCIALIST.

D. GOSTLING writes to the *Commonweal*, a Socialist paper, published in London:—

To tell you frankly the only way I see to help the cause is by circulating the *Commonweal* and such pamphlets as you may send, and if you choose to print my name in the weekly paper, people all over India will gradually get to know that there is at least one Socialist here. In private life I make no secret that I am a Socialist, but I have no time nor stomach for public lecturing. I know not a single Socialist here. The very name is unknown. The people are steeped in the depths of ignorance. Labour is so cheap that much of the work done by horses and carts in England is done by women here. All railway embankments and cuttings are carried in baskets on men and women's heads principally the latter. They seem happy in their work. They are laughing and chatting all day as they carry their loads, and in my experience they are certainly well-fed, their vegetarian food of millet flour cakes and chili condiments, washed down with water, agrees with their constitutions. Their work hours, judging by English standards, are not over hard, 9 to 6, with one hour interval at noon, *i.e.*, 8 hours per day. But it is also the custom to make them come from 6 to 6, with two hours' interval, equal to 10 hours' work, technically called a day and a quarter. They are happy because they are all in the same boat, and *because there is no misery from cold.* Clothes are worn only for decency and comfort's sake. The coolie man during work throws off all his clothes save the waist-cloth, which is with some castes precisely the same as English bathing-drawers. I believe it is the very article. But the women always work decently and modestly dressed, and the men are very careful of the honor of their women. They are absolutely without education, can neither read nor write, which is not saying much considering that England was in the same condition 100 years ago. Lord Ripon, during his viceroyalty, passed an ordinance for primary vernacular schools all over the country, the first step in the right direction. All superior education is obtained at the Government public schools and colleges, and the only way to spread your propaganda will be through the students, who form the teaching class. You will now see that Indian circumstances are very different from what you are accustomed to in London. We have a small highly-educated class in the chief towns, who can hold their own anywhere with Englishmen, some even can write passable English poetry, in correct idiom and with good feeling. I send you the first page of a pamphlet written by a Calcutta Indian, urging his countrymen towards national life. The tendency of the English commercial government is to break up the communal life of the country villages, so as to make the villagers utterly poor and turn the money-lending into land-holders. For longer ago than fifty years the land revenue of a village was paid by the community as a whole (the commune), consisting of shopkeepers, tradesmen, tenant farmers, messengers or postmen or labourers ; each one of whom had his recognised share of the village produce, each one of whom did the village work in exchange for that produce. Money was the least happy days unknown ; barter was a sufficient medium of exchange. Before English rule came, even the rent was paid by a recognised share of the produce. The English changed all this, gave the whip-hand to the money-lender by decreeing that revenue should be paid in money, and in order to render this possible, they made the land a negociable security by passing a law to vest it in the individuals of the village communities. Hence, farseeing men see only black rain for those who live upon the land, that the merchants, the lawyers, and the professions of the towns are flourishing by means of that commerce develoved through the English Government, which is at this very time, from its undue lowering of the cost of English produce, bringing rain upon all connected with the land in England. So that the English connection with India, the main river of English capitalism, which feeds privileged classes among the manufacturers, bankers and merchants keeps up the Jingo spirit in the army and navy, is the cause of our big and little wars, bids fair to have far-reaching effects throughout English life and in the English future, unless you and others turn your minds to understand and grapple with the novel problem. Hyndman has gone a good way towards proving that the English connection with India is the ruin of India, you have yet to see what it may possibly be, also the ruin of England. Certain I am that India and Ireland are suffering from exactly the same disease, the Castle Government, and the agitation in both countries is proceeding upon the same lines, *viz.*, to upset the Castle and induce Home Rule excepting that in India, barring the mutiny, there is no violence to life and property. I cannot believe it is conducive to the prosperity of England that the cultivation of corn should be given up, and hundreds of thousands of acres of arable land changed to pasturage, simply because landlords and tenants cannot make a profit out of wheat, and that you should be dependent upon all the world for the necessaries of life, yet you cannot shut out Indian wheat as the French have done, because the privileged classes of England and the Government combined draw from India 20 millions sterling yearly, of which 12 millions come from India direct, and 8 millions through the Chinese opium tribute. As I see it is a large question, having far-reaching effects because the Indian tribute is paid in wheat and raw produce."

GREAT SOUTHERN INDIA RACE MEETING.

THERE has been continuous heavy rain for several days, which has made the course very heavy and almost necessitated a postponement of the races on the first day. The lotteries have not been well supported, only half dozen filling on to-day's events. But few outside stables have put in an appearance, and the starting declarations have been smaller still, thus reducing most events to small fields. The evening was pleasant and a large attendance was on the course, the Maharaja of Maisur being present throughout. The racing was, however, good and the finishes close.

First Race.—The Bangalore Stakes. For maiden horses. Rs. 2,000 added. Round the course. About 1¼ mile.

Mr Westlake's Orphan, 9st 3lbs. Tingey 1
Mr Kerrich's Mousecatcher, 9st, David 2
Haidarabad Confederacy's Goldsborough, 8st 13lbs, Kendall 3

Orphan was the favourite, and lay behind the other two till the half mile post, when he came through, and won by a couple of lengths. Time—2 mins. 26 secs.

Second Race—The Grand Military Chase. For a cup, value Rs. 500. For all horses. 2½ miles.

Mr. Rennie's Forlorn Hope, 12st. Major Pleydell 1
Major Pleydell's Mayday, 10st 11lbs. Mr Broadwood 2
Mr. Hinde's Brown Bess, 12st. Owner 3

Mayday was the favourite in a small lottery. This was a splendid race. The three horses kept well together, Forlorn Hope showing the way over all the fences, and from the last jump Mayday closed with him, and the two ran an exciting race home, Forlorn Hope winning by a head. A good third. Time—6 mins. 11 secs.

Third Race—The Maharajah of Maisur's Cup, value Rs. 2,000 For Maiden Arabs and Maisur bred horses. 1-¼ mile.

Mr. Locke's Lanercost, 7st 3lbs, Roopsing 1
Haidarabad Confederacy's Silver Main, 8st 7lbs, Wool 2
Aga Khan's Asadkhan, 9st 11b, Tingey 3

Also ran Mohsin, 8st 7lbs ; Tory, 9st 11b. Mohsin made the running for his stable companion, Silver Main, with Lanercost lying last. From the ¾ mile the latter began to draw to the front and at the ¼ mile post joined Silver Main in front and after a short struggle won by three lengths. Time—2 mins. 28-½ secs.

Fourth Race.—A free handicap for all horses. Rs 500 added. ¾ of a mile.

Mr. Broadwood's Liberator, 10st. Owner 1
The Raja of Pittapur's Trafalgar, 8st 7lbs. Kendall 2
Mr. Hinde's Moslem 9st, 4lbs, Vinall 3;

Also ran George 7st 3lbs ; Union, 7st. 3lbs Individual, 6st. 10lbs ; Adelaide 6st. This was a new race. After Moslem, Union forced the running for half the journey and tired, Liberator and Trafalgar then came to the front and raced home neck and neck, Liberator winning by a short neck. Time—1 min. 26 secs.

Fifth Race.—The Weltar Plate. Rs. 500. For Arabs. The property of officers. 1¼ mile.

Mr. Chanmundi's Torpedo, 10st. 3lbs, Captain Conran 1
Mr. Kemparajur's Wellington, 11st 6lbs, Mr. Hinde 2
Mr. Broadwood's Jamshyd, 10 st 8lbs, Owner 3

Wellington forced the pace all the way to the quarter mile post, were Torpedo joined him, and then, drawing away, won by a couple of lengths. Time—2 mins. 27 secs.

Sixth Race.—Asiatic Stakes, For Arabs and country breds. 1½ miles. Rs. 1,000 added.

Euclid, 9st., and Sunshine, 9st. 10lbs., alone declared to start for this, and they divided the entrances.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

ENGLISH DAIRY FARM.—We are glad to hear that two enterprising young Englishmen have started a dairy farm in the neighbourhood of Pathankot. They have, we believe, stocked the farm with the best beasts procurable, and the undertaking should be a success. Owing to our changed system of life, the Mutton Club, *et hoc genus omne*, has almost disappeared. People do not now care to take a share in a society of this sort, when their establishment is broken up every spring by the migration of wife and family to the Hills or England. Consequently we are in the hands of the butchers and their friends the *Khansamahs*, who fix prices according to their own sweet will. A dairy and vegetable farm should flourish near every large station and once established, should prosper amazingly. In addition to mutton, beef, poultry and eggs, the farm should supply quail, vegetables of all sorts, teal, pork in the winter, cream cheeses, pigeons, rabbits and many other articles of food. It should have a store or shop under European supervision and arranged in English fashion, so that ladies could go and do their own marketing. Let any one with the requisite capital and experience try the experiment in connection with a produce farm, and we predict for them a handsome return on capital. Messes, Clubs and the better sort of hotels, as well as private families, would avail themselves of such an institution.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Sierra Madrona, 1,429 tons, Captain J. Scott, will sail to-day for Bassein, with ballast.

THE steam-ship Regius, 2,119 tons, Captain W. T. Kayll, sailed yesterday, for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Zambesi, 5,540 tons, Captain F. Cole, will sail to-day for China, with a general cargo.

THE ship County of Selkirk, 1,864 tons, Captain A. Stewart, which arrived in harbour on the 15th inst., from Cardiff (May 22), brought a cargo of 2,784 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE barque Carl Bath, 528 tons, Captain E. Stall, which arrived in harbour on the 15th inst. from Mauritius (July 24), brought a cargo of sugar and five deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Saboo Sedick.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Elektra, 2,095 tons, Captain G. Ragusin, cleared yesterday for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. B. Pototsching, Mr. S. de Purat and 15 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Commilla, 549 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, which arrived in harbour on the 14th inst. from Kurrachee, (Aug. 12), brought a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. S. Murray, Mr. Percy Dawnes and 31 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Satara, 820 tons, Captain J. B. Macfadyen, will sail to-day, for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Busreh—Mrs. W. H. Dain and Mr. Ludha Cassim. For Kurrachee—Mr. Jamsetjee Nanabhoy and two friends, and Mr. Moola Hussum Dabenha. For different ports—63 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.
16TH AUGUST.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Pharos	1145	J. H. Willex....	A	W. and A. Graham & Co.
,, Venetia	1608	Worcester	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Zambesi	1540	S. F. Cole	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Renfrew.....	1368	G. F. Legget....	E	E. William & Co
,, Sunbeam	1151	Bone.....	G	.....
,, C. Mackay..	1132	J. Lowe	H J	Finlay, Muir&Co
,, Amana	2131	J. Thwaite.....	K	K., Nixon & Co.
,, D. Balduino.	3014	G. Dodero	L	Florio Rubatino & Co.
,, City of Carthage	2651	W. M. Greme ..	M	Sir Chas. Forbes & Co.
,, China	1391	Flet

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 16.

If low Exchange has no effect in stimulating exports it would be interesting to know whence the motive power comes which is pushing forward produce just now in the face of firmer sea freights and dull markets in Europe, on a scale quite unprecedented for this season of the year. The receipts of Wheat during the past week have been within a few tons of the quantity received during the second week of April last, and the movements in Seeds, considering the small crops this season, have been proportionately as large. It may be, as we are told from Simla, that the decline in the sterling value of the Rupee has nothing to do with this enlarged volume of trade, but practical people who are doing the business know of no other cause at the moment enabling them to go on paying higher rupee prices day by day, and inducing them to make, as they have done, contracts for the purchase of considerable quantities of the next Wheat crop—not yet sown—for delivery in April-May next. Imports on the other hand are very quiet, and seem likely to remain so until contracted supplies induce a sufficient improvement in rupee prices to enable importers to operate. Money is easier but Stocks and Shares are quiet.

In a *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, published on Saturday, Government notified, that the Rupee loan for 120 lakhs provided for in the last Budget to meet the sums required for the Bombay and Calcutta dock schemes would be submitted for tender on 10th proximo. Tenders must be accompanied by 1 per cent. of the amount applied for if above 5 lakhs, or 2 per cent. if under that amount, and the instalments are made payable 35 per cent. on 24th September, 35 per cent. on 1st November, and the balance on 29th November. Other conditions are the same as usual, save that provision is made for the simultaneous opening of the tenders in Calcutta and Bombay, an alteration which cannot fail to find favour with people tendering on this side. The announcement would no doubt have been brought out much earlier but for the unusually stringent position of the money market, and some people are inclined to attribute the free sales of Council drafts latterly to a desire to mitigate the financial pressure and so obtain a better price for the loan. However that may be, there can be no doubt that the first symptoms of anything like permanent ease have been availed of to bring forward the operation which so far therefore may be considered well-timed; and should money continue to get easier as it now promises to do, subscriptions are likely to be on a fairly high level, the market being comparatively short supplied with 4 per cent. paper at present.

MONEY.—The free sales of Council drafts lately have enabled the Exchange Banks to strengthen their position materially, and the effect is manifest in the much improved character of the Bank of Bombay return issued to-day. The Cash Balance, it will be observed, has been increased by upwards of 14 lakhs in spite of a reduction of 6½ lakhs in the Government Deposits, the trade demand showing a diminution of 19½ lakhs. The following are the movements which have taken place during the week :—

Public Deposits at Head Office,	Dec.	Rs. 2,96,691
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	„ 3,52,355
Other Deposits	Inc.	„ 7,22,678
Government Securities	Dec.	„ 1,55,914
Loans	Dec.	„ 4,70,144
Bills Discounted	Dec.	„ 7,51,596
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	„ 1,61,927
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	„ 14,38,264

The official minimum with the Bank is still 8 per cent., but there is little doubt that we shall see a reduction at the next board meeting on Wednesday, as accommodation is obtainable outside on the security of Government Paper at 5 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling rates advanced steadily during the early part of last week on the strength of the higher prices being paid for Council drafts from day to day, but latterly a retrograde movement has set in, and we close at only 1-32d. above last Monday's figures. Our then quotations were 1s. 4 3-16d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 4¾d. for 3 months' Credits, but on Tuesday a general advance of 1-16d. was established, followed on Wednesday by a rise of 1-16d. in Bank and 1-32d. in private bills. On Thursday morning the highest point of the week was touched, ready Bank telegraphic having been done at 1s. 4 7-32d. and 3 months' [illegible] at 1s. 4¾d. consequent on the rates obtained for, and the large allotments of Council drafts made at the weekly biddings in London on the previous day. The same afternoon, however, a weaker tone made its appearance inducing a decline of 1-32d., and Friday brought a reduction of 1-16d. in Bank Bills and 1-32d. in Credits. Saturday was a holiday, but to-day we are again 1-32d. lower, the following being the closing quotations for ready bills :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer.	1s. 4 3-16d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 9-32d.	„
Do.	4 „	1s. 4 5-16d.	„
Do.	6 „	1s. 4¾d.	„
Credits	3 „	1s. 4 13-32d.	„
Do.	6 „	1s. 4 19-32d.	„
Documents	3 „	1s. 4 13-32d.	„
Do.	6 „	1s. 4 19-32d.	„
Francs	3 „	1 72½	„
Do.	6 „	1 74½	„

At this level we should call the tone still weak, notwithstanding the undoubted fact that exports are comparatively active and imports dull. This may be explained by the large amount of bank paper which having been sold forward is now being taken delivery of mail after mail, and also largely from the extensive purchases of Council drafts by the banks lately. During the fortnight ending on Wednesday Government sold no less than 103½ lakhs of transfers and drafts, and when in addition to this we take into account shipments of £200,000 in Silver to this side and the amount of private remittances, it is evident that the funds laid down must have been more than equal to current requirements. While the tendency is easier, however, there is nothing like the panic feeling of a fortnight ago apparent. A general belief no doubt prevails that we shall see lower rates in the future, and the banks have shown themselves willing buyers of *Credits* forward at a reduction from ready rates of about 1-16d. per month up to November and thereafter at about the same figure up to May, but at the same time they have been prepared to draw on proportionately better terms than formerly and the indications are that as time goes on not only will forward and ready rates come nearer together, but that the margin between bank paper and mercantile bills will be diminished.

The telegram from London this afternoon that a memorial signed by numerous members of the House of Commons has been addressed to the Marquis of Salisbury urging the necessity of hastening an enquiry into the currency question, cannot be said to have exercised any special influence on our market. But a feeling is growing that an enquiry of some kind may be the outcome of the existing position, and as it would be welcomed by mono-metallists and bi-metallists alike a definite announcement that it would have the support fo Government would exercise a reasuring effect.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market in the early part of last week evinced considerable firmness and Fours from Rs. 97½ advanced steadily until on Thursday Rs. 97⅝ was touched for ready and Rs. 98 per delivery at the end of the month. On Friday owing to lower price advised from London the cash rate recededto Rs. 97 13-16 at which however the tone was still fairly steady. To-day under the combined influence of lower quotations from home and the announcement of the new loan, the market has weakened down to Rs. 97½ both ready and forward. The movement was only to be expected and does not we think of necessity bespeak and unfavorable reception of the new loan. On the contrary if political matters do not take an unfavorable turn in the interval we look for it being subscribed at comparatively full rates. Fours-and-a-half have moved in sympathy with and under the same influences as Fours. From Rs. 101½ they advanced to Rs 102⅜ and are since back to Rs. 102, but the actual transactions have been small.

Port Trust Bonds are still quoted at Rs. 92, 5 per cent. Municipal Bonds at Rs. 101½.

SHARES.—This has been a quiet week in shares the native holidays having kept operators to some extent out of the market. *Bank* of Bombays are firmer at Rs. 705, but other banks are exchanged. In *Press* Companies the movements are few. Mofussils are Rs. 2½ better at Rs. 440, but there is a decline of Rs. 5 in New Indian and Bombay, and Rs. 15 in Prince of Wales. *Spinning Mill* shares are irregular rather. Manockjee Petits have declined Rs. 17½, Orientals Rs. 2½, Queen Rs. 10, Ripon Rs. 5 and Luckmidass Khimjee Rs. 35, but other companies are firm and in some cases dearer the position of the Yarn market promising a continuance of profitable working. In the *Miscellaneous* list changes are few. Bombay-Burmah Trading have improved Rs. 100 in first and Rs. 25 in second issue and Port Cannings are Rs. 2½ dearer, but with these exceptions there is no alteration. *Insurance* Companies are firm. Bombay Fire have advanced Rs. 5, and Prince of Wales Rs. 50. Flour Mills are unchanged.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—We have to report the continuance of a very quiet market both on the spot and to arrive for all kinds of imported Goods. We not unfrequently see some additional activity developed after the Cocoanut holiday, but so far there is no sign of it this season, nor does there appear much room for it at present unless restricted supplies give an upward turn to prices again, the present level of quotations here and in Manchester showing a margin against the importer. The clearances from the bazaar during the week are only estimated at about, 2,500 packages the demand from the leading up-country markets being light, while the speculative buying locally has also ceased. Sellers however are now here forcing business, and as crop prospects throughout the country are almost universally favorable a turn for the better may not be far distant.

For *Local Goods* there is a fair demand and price are the turn dearer. About 2,000 packages have changed hands in the past seven days and the following are current quotations :—

	In.	Yd.	lbs.	Net per lb. As.		As.
T. Cloths	24	24	4	7¼	to	8
„	29	24	6	7	„	7½
„	44	24	8	7	„	7¾
Long Cloths	36	36	8	7	„	7½
„	39	36	9	7	„	7¾
„	44	36	10	7	„	7¾
Domestics	27	72	14	6¾	„	7¼
„	32	72	19	6¾	„	7¼
„	39	72	24	6¾	„	7¼
„	44	72	27	6¾	„	7¼
Sheetings	60	5	3	7	„	7¼
Plain Dhoties	45	10	3	7¼	„	8
Fancy Dhoties	26	5	0½	8¼	„	9
„	32	8	1½	8¼	„	9
„ R. B.	45	10	3	8¼	„	9
Dorias	24	30	7	7¼	„	8

TWIST.—For English Yarns both Gray and Dyed the enquiry has been slack at nominally unchanged prices. *Local Yarns* however are in strong demand at rather higher prices the business of the week being put at about 4,000 bales in all. Quotations are :—

MARKET :—Active and advancing.

		Mule.			Water.
Twist	No. 6s	4	to 4	...	...
„	„ 10s	5½	„ 5 11-16	...	...
„	„ 16s	5½	„ 6¼	...	...
„	„ 20s	6 3-16	„ 6 9-16	...	6¼ to 6½
„	„ 24s	6¼	„ 6½	...	6⅝ „ 6¾
„	„ 30s	7¼	„ 7 5-16	...	7¼ „ 7⅝

METALS —*Copper* has been firm and is As. 4 per cwt. higher on the spot but no dearer to arrive. *Yellow Metal* is steady at unchanged prices, say Rs 28¾ on the spot and Rs. 28 per cwt. to arrive for Braziers. *Iron* is quiet at in most cases previous prices although Staffordshire Bars are perhaps 8 annas per candy lower.

COALS.—We have not heard of any business from first hands since last mail and prices remain nominally unchanged at Rs. 15½ sellers Rs. 15½, buyers for both Davison's West Hartley and Cardiff.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—So far as export business in ready Cotton is concerned we have had a very inactive week the inferiority of existing stocks as well as the dulness of the enquiry from Europe restricting buying operations. Prices are somewhat irregular. For Good Dholleras, Julgaums, Westerns and Comptas all of which are in request for the local Mills quotations are advanced Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy, but other descriptions are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower, and in Sawginned Dharwar the decline nominally is Rs. 10. The receipts and exports it will be perceived from the figures given below are both small, but they are nevertheless larger than the corresponding week of previous years.

New Crop accounts from the districts continue most favorable. To-day's telegrams say that rain would be beneficial in the Bengal districts but there has been no draught to cause damage even there and from all other quarters the reports are exceptionally good. Throughout the Berars the plants are in flower which with favorable weather would mean receipts of New Cotton in October, but a great deal depends on the extent of the later rains which we have still to reckon upon before the maturity of the plants.

Some transactions continue to take place in New Crops for future delivery, some for export, but mainly for speculation. Current prices with their sterling equivalents will be found below.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

Receipts.	1886.	1885.	1884.
For the week	7,779	1,696	5,406
Since 1st January	1,349,880	975,796	1,513,290
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	4,976	3,929	1,067
Since 1st January	930,066	666,518	1,112,573
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	392	312	2,802
Since 1st January	43,342	52,392	83,662

The following are to-day's quotations for full pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost & Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission :—

Old Crop—		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Ready	Rs. 173	= 3 21-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	„ 165	= 3½d
Do. Good	do.	„ 155	= 3 9-32d.
Omra Good	do.	„ 185	= 3¾d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	„ 178	= 3⅝d.
Dhollera, Fine	do. Nominal	Rs 201	= 4 3-16d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	„ 195	= 4 3-32d.
Do. Good	do.	„ 189	= 3 31-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	do.	„ 201	= 4¼d.
Westerns Good	do.	„ 181	= 3 13-16d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	„ 175	= 3 11-16d.
New Crop—			
Bengal Fine	Dec.-Jany.	„ 179	= 3 32 32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	„ 170	= 3 17-32d.
Do. Good	do.	„ 164	= 3 13-32d.
Omra do.	March	„ 187	= 3 27-32d.
Do. do.	do. Good Staple	„ 194	= 4d.
Broach do.	do.	„ 224	= 4 19-32d.
Bhownugger do.	April	„ 195	= 4 1-32d.

WHEAT.—In the early part of last week the market was rather easier consequent on higher Exchange and firm Freights but latterly with the rupee again declining and home advices the turn better considerable buying has taken place not only in old crop ready but in new for next April-May delivery, new No. 1 Club Delhi for that position having been contracted for at Rs. 4-2 per cwt. The arrivals from the districts are exceptionally heavy except of Hard kinds which are still scarce. Ready prices are :—

Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-1-6	per cwt.	Raiway terms.
No. 1 do.	„ 4 3-6	„	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 4-2-0	„	„
Hard Yellow	„ 4-10 6	„	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 3-15-6	„	„
Hard Red	„ 3-15 6	„	„

SEEDS.—*Linseed* has ranged between Rs. 7 and Rs. 7-2 for ready and a considerable business has been done for this advanced stage of the season. For New Crop next April delivery Rs. 6-11-6 is quoted to-day but business was done some days ago at Rs. 6-10 6 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is dull on the spot at Rs. 5-13½ for Yellow Guzerat and Rs. 4-14 for Red Cownpore but forward quotations for new Crop are Rs. 6 and Rs. 5-2 respectively. In *Gingelly* there is little doing as yet owing to the quietness on the other side. Old small White is quoted at Rs. 7-8, new at Rs. 7-11 for December delivery.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Wheat—For the week	352,508	160,383	181,047
„ Since 1st Jan.	9,105,515	7,234,490	5,681,280
Linseed—For the week	56,587	23,969	17,977
„ Since 1st Jan.	3,266,589	4,319,190	3,490,667
Rapeseed—For the week	18,047	14,464	9,423
„ Since 1st Jan.	1,054,251	1,386,525	899,666
Gingelly Seed—For the week	14,033	34	960
„ Since 1st Jan.	906,786	995,853	786,288

(*For Bombay Bill and Stock List see page* 3.)

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
[No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

YOU ARE INVITED TO HAVE YOUR EYES TESTED.
THE determination of the proper spectacles for any defects of the eyes is undoubtedly a matter of the greatest importance, and thousands in India are suffering from actual injuries inflicted by unsuitable glasses.
Mofussil residents to get properly suited, should obtain my new sight test. (Price 2 annas.)
N. LAZARUS.
OCULIST-OPTICIAN, BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C.G.M.S.I., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
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MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazilian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames. Of the very best materials and the most perfect finish. Special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.
In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.
MARCKS & CO., Limited.
Opposite University Clock Tower,
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CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE
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Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART,
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price Rs. 875, or with one Pedal Rs. 825.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
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PEBBLES *versus* GLASS.
DR. JULER in his "Ophthalmic Science and Practice," page 377, says :—"Patients often ask whether they should get 'pebbles' or glass. There is not much practical advantage in the former and they are much more expensive, they are lighter and cooler, and may therefore be ordered when the glasses are of inconvenient weight. In most pebbles, however, the crystal is cut in the wrong direction, and although there may be no flaw visible to the naked eye, such lenses are inferior to glass."
By "such" lenses Dr. Juler plainly means "pebbles cut in the wrong direction." Of well cut pebbles he says *they are lighter and cooler* than glass he might have added *and less liable to scratches*. If there is not much practical advantage in having "spectacles lighter, cooler, and less liable to scratches "it is hard to tell the meaning of the words "practical advantage."
For perfect Pebble Spectacles apply to
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Ophthalmic Opticians, Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

JOHNSTON—August 7, at Dharwar, the wife of J. L. Johnston, Bombay Civil Service, of a son.

DEATHS.

BAXTER—August 16, at No. 34 old *Jam-i-Jamshed* Printing Office, Modykhana, Bomanjee Bapoojee Baxter, eldest son of Bapoojee Hormusjee Baxter, Auctioneer. Funeral will take this (Tuesday) morning at 8 o'clock.

GEORGE—August 13, William John, the youngest son of H. George, of Bombay, aged 8 months and 26 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1886.

IT is a source of gratification even to the non-military element, though in a less degree than to the Army in general, to know that at last the Government of India and Sir Frederick Roberts are considering the best way to modify the excessive centralization in the administration of the Army and the large departments connected therewith. Centralization when carried to the degree that now exists not only entails on the head office of reference far more work than it can possibly do efficiently but it strangles the sense of responsibility and self-reliance in those whose actions and suggestions are under reference. The main question which a scheme of decentralization will involve will be that of the powers of expenditure of certain departmental officers and general officers, without being subject to voluminous correspondence with Examiners, Controllers, &c., in the Finance Department. The petty and irritating objection statements with which our departments are so painfully familiar may we hope soon be abolished, as nine-nine times out of a hundred they mean, "You say you have incurred an expenditure of these few rupees or annas, but we cannot trust you unless you produce this voucher, that voucher," &c. This frequently happens when the expenditure is incurred under the orders of superior authority, and when the expending officer is in such a position that there can be no doubt that the money was not unnecessarily spent. The red-tapeism which surrounds the Military Finance Department in the Examining offices is almost past belief, and the enormous staff of clerks who are kept up to discover mares' nests (as most frequently they turn out to be) in the accounts of commanding and departmental officers would form a small army, though of very bad material. Frequently the absurdity of the objections which are raised by the Examiners is such that one can but charitably suppose that they do not as a rule scrutinize what is brought before them to sign. The following instance is a fair example, and must not by any means be taken as more extraordinary than many of the objections. A liberal and paternal Government, knowing that soldiers' wives and children after a long residence in India are likely to suffer very much from cold on nearing England in the winter months, and knowing, too, that they are not able to provide themselves with warm clothing, sanctions the issue at Bombay of certain warm articles of apparel, among other things, warm stockings to the women. A certain cheese-paring Examiner objected to this issue by the Commissariat Officer in Bombay on the grounds that socks were much cheaper than stockings, and that therefore socks should have been issued. Of course the objection was overruled. It is said that the reply of the Commissariat Officers to the Examiner was somewhat as follows :—"That he was surprised at the objection, as he understood the examiner was a married man, and that he should have known that the fair sex were not in the habit of wearing socks." Numberless instances of this kind might be quoted, many if possible more absurd. Now to a certain extent the decentralization scheme which is in contemplation would not require such expenditure by a Commissariat officer to be examined. A certain issue is authorized, and if departmental officers are given credit for honesty and doing the best for the Government they serve, no such examination is necessary. If such examinations are necessary then our officers are not fit for the positions they hold. This indeed appears at present to be the prevailing principle—that from General Officers Commanding Divisions, through the various grades of commanding and departmental officers down to the junior Sub-Assistant Commissary Generals, no one can have the slightest common sense or honesty of purpose. It is this fatal principle which we hope ere long to see broken through and cast aside, as it strikes at the very roots of efficiency and self-reliance.

When war breaks out, Military Commanders must have the direct control and ordering of a most enormous expenditure. Is the present system, adopted in time of peace, the best way to train a man to understand and regulate the expenditure of very large sums in time of war? Most certainly not. But a General Officer can surely be trusted to honestly regulate expenditure without undue extravagance and waste during time of peace if he is to be trusted in time of war with very much larger powers of spending. The many heads of expenditure for military purposes may be divided into three branches : Original expenditure, within budget limits; current expenditure, which is approximately estimated for; and extraordinary expenditure. Now if the very smallest change or transfer of however small a sum from one head to the other takes place such is the financial control that it must be referred to the Government of India. Those high officials who are supposed to keep the machinery of the army going have really no independent authority. These officials are the Commander-in-Chief, Commissary-General-in-Chief, Director-General of Ordnance in India, Surgeon-General of Her Majesty's Forces, and the Inspector General of Military Works. Now it would appear to the uninitiated that each of these very high officials, whose experience must be great, whose previous career must have been distinguished to have obtained the post, would be able to regulate and be responsible for the expenditure of his particular department, and that there would be no need for examination of accounts after having been once approved by the head of the department. But no. The financial control and minute criticism of expenditure is such that, the accounts of each of these great departments are scrutinized and commented upon and objected to by numerous comparatively junior officers, who rejoice in the titles of Examiner of Ordnance Accounts, Pay Examiner, Examiner of Commissariat Accounts, Examiner of Medical Accounts, &c., and these individuals are quite ready to take the opinion and sign the strictures on expenditure written by the tribe of clerks whose special delight is working at minute detail, and in finding errors the detection of which costs generally more than if it were left alone.

That the Government should be burdened with the responsibility of every trifling question connected with expenditure in the Military Department is absurd, because the Government of India proper cannot see one-hundredth part of the references, and so the decisions are come to and orders sent forth by that portion of the Government represented by some very junior officers in the Military Secretariat, whose experience and knowledge of what is just and proper expenditure it is impossible to compare with that of the officers of high rank whom we have mentioned. We understand that with reference to the expenditure by Departmental officers and the control to be exercised over it by General officers, the military authorities hold somewhat the following views. That the audit by Examiners should be withdrawn from certain classes of expenditure, and that there should be local account offices. That the General's order should be sufficient for certain current departmental expenditure, and there should be no audit other than that of the Controller. The system of vouchers is to be simplified, and lastly, objection statements for small sums are to be done away with, and no objection statement is to be framed unless there is a departure from regulations. Small sums vouched for by responsible officers are not to be subjected to criticism. If these ideas ever bear fruit (from a military point of view alone), there will be an immense gain, expenditure will not be increased, an enormous amount of correspondence will be done away with, and a perpetual source of irritation and annoyance to regimental and departmental officers will be withdrawn. In other words, a system of trust and responsibility for economical expenditure will pervade the service.

THE memorial to the Prime Minister urging an early and separate inquiry into the currency is as significant as the recent leading article in the *Times* of the growth of public opinion on this subject. The Royal Commission on Trade, it is true, have devoted or are devoting their attention to it, but the public are evidently not as content as the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the late Government was to leave so important a matter to the accidental care of a Commission appointed to deal with a variety of other questions. There can be no getting over the fact that the Royal Commission does not enjoy the confidence of the commercial public even in regard to the general inquiry entrusted to it. The men best qualified for the work have no place in it, and no one looks forward to its final report as to an authoritative document calculated to throw any real light upon the situation and to the means for remedying it. And even if the Commission were amply endowed with the prestige in which it is notoriously wanting, there would still be the objection that its mandate is too general to qualify it for the special enquiry which the currency crisis invites. The chief authorities on exchange and currency would have no place in the most select committee that the Royal Commissioners could select from amongst themselves. It must be, as the memorialists to the Premier insist, a separate inquiry. This means one in which such authorities as Mr. Goschen and Mr. Seyd, Mr. H. H. Gibbs and—to balance his bi-metallism—Mr. Giffen would have places; and as Mr. Barlow is going home shortly on leave, we in India should like to see him on the Commission, unless, indeed, he were sent to London to lay the views of the Indian Government before the Commission, as Dr. Hunter two years ago was sent home to expound the railway policy of the Government to the Select Committee on Indian railways. The movement at home is evidently growing, but it needs backing up in India. Those who have not yet been able to come to the conclusion that it is a good thing for India to have a currency that depreciates by leaps and bounds should concert measures for that purpose.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH'S information from Ireland must be carefully exclusive of all reference to what is going on in Belfast if he is able to tell the Cabinet that it is reassuring. A four hours' stand-up fight with rifles—with rifles that will fire too, and not with duelling pistols of the Boulanger pattern, which will not go off—is a strange incident to take its place in reassuring information, especially since it is but an episode in a little campaign that has been kept up for more than a month past. The commotion in the north of Ireland will soon grow into a seven weeks' war, and if the Castle does not look to it the Committee of the Cabinet which has been appointed to watch Irish affairs will have more to watch than it can contemplate with contentment. It is an odd thing that the first stage of the Irish difficulty which the new Cabinet have to face is presented to them by that peaceful and loyal Ulster which is supposed to offer to an Ireland greatly in need of the example an example of all that a contented and well-ordered province should be. Lord Salisbury will have no difficulty in finding a locality in which, by measures of wise constraint, to restore social order. His only mortification will be in the fact that it is Ulster, where Conservatives, Orangemen, and peaceful law-abiding folk abound, which first challenges the attention of his Government. The situation must be disappointing to him. But it is not less disappointing to those who declared that Ulster would not fight, and that Lord Randolph Churchill was quite wrong when he said that it would. Ulster is very awkwardly combative just now, even in the hour of its victory over Home Rule. There is no warrant in the events of the day for the belief that she would take things quietly if the victory were to fall on the other side. There is at least fighting power enough in the province to worry the Irish Office and Dublin Castle, and it might give Mr. Parnell a very bad quarter of an hour if he had to reckon with it.

THE Government of India can scarcely, without giving good reasons for it, return a refusal to the memorial which has been addressed to them by the three Telephone Companies doing business in this country—the Oriental, the Bengal, and the Bombay. Two complaints are set forth in the memorial; first that by the terms of their license the companies are forbidden to erect private lines in towns where there is not sufficient business to support an exchange; and second, that by the terms of a Government resolution the public offices are forbidden connection with a telephonic exchange. In both cases, it seems to us, the policy adhered to by the Government is against public convenience and expediency. It is precisely in the places which are unprovided with an exchange that private lines are most convenient, and the refusal to allow them seems least capable of justification. Poona, for instance, will for some time to come be unable to support a telephone exchange; and yet there must be, as the Bombay Company have found, residents in the town who would be willing to pay for a private wire, and to whom a private wire would be of even more service than it is to a resident in Bombay, who has the exchange at his command. The Government declared a fair and equitable policy in regard to telephone enterprise when they announced that they had no desire to compete with private enterprise in the service of telephonic communication. It is disappointing to find that while they have acted up to the letter of this undertaking, they have acted little in accordance with its spirit. They have not competed with the telephone companies, but they have obstructed their legitimate work by thus refusing to allow them to lay down private lines in the towns unprovided with an exchange. In the other grievance of the companies the Government themselves, though they would be slow to admit it, practically share. The companies naturally object to a rule which forbids to the public offices the use of the exchange and of all the conveniences of communication with the civil population which the telephone affords. But the chief grievance—or at all events the grievance of chief public concern—is not theirs but that of the Administration. Yet the Government are not so enamoured of their own rule that they have the courage to apply it *à outrance*. Connection with the exchanges is allowed to the police authorities in Bombay, and Calcutta, and Rangoon, and in the emergency of preparation for the Burma Expedition last year it was laid on for the Commissariat Department at Calcutta. If the Government have any doubt as to the course they should pursue in regard to this prohibition they should take the opinion of the various departments on the subject. On the ground of departmental convenience alone a very strong case for its removal could be made out.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 12.

WEEKS pass very rapidly, and seem usually very uneventful to a correspondent on the look out for subjects worth recording. With that selfishness inherent in human nature, I rejoice to find my confreres not much better hands than myself at making bricks without straw. Simla itself gives very little worth writing about after the first few weeks of the season. One cannot descant much on scenery which has already been so often and so well described, and gaieties pall, and would be appalling to write about at any length. So as the appointed day comes round the question uppermost is, "whatever shall I write about this week?" *Apropos* of scenery, I so seldom make any remarks on it, that perhaps I may be forgiven a few now. The sunsets here during the rains are sometimes very beautiful and weird; I was much struck with one last evening. Masses of cloud were resting on the hill tops as the sun declined, and these stood out in such fantastic shapes, looking solid and unmovable as the hills themselves. Reddish golden gleams came from between their tips, and a lovely back ground of blue and gold made the clouds and intervening hills look black by comparison. It gave one a curious indefinable feeling to gaze for awhile on this wonderful panorama. A stillness and dullness, from the absence of direct sunlight, seemed to rest on all near, but all could be distinctly seen, and the clouds looked as if you could have reached them with a pistol shot. Wonderful effects are often seen on rather cloudy days, when the sun is struggling to force its way through, solitary hills stand out in bright green tints or snowy white, and as you watch, a passing cloud changes the whole scene. People must be very unemotional who are not moved by such scenery as this, seen under its various aspects; and all descriptions appear insufficient and meagre compared with the reality. Certainly one must come to the East to realize the truthfulness of Turner-esque pictures, with their gorgeous sunsets and marvel of light and shade.

I think on the whole Simla has been more sober and decorous this year than usual, and many may say less amusing in consequence. There certainly have been more lectures on subjects of general interest than I ever remember before. As I mentioned in a former letter, we had Mr. W. W. Hunter, quite a Saul among the prophets, lecturing on religious subjects, and now Sir Theodore Hope has been giving us his opinions on some such matters. It is astonishment at these opinions as reported in the *Simla Argus* which causes me to do more than mention his lecture. Having just read a book called "Spirits in Prison" by a well known divine, I was struck with the less liberal doctrine propounded by our Member of Council His lecture is on the "Communion of Saints," and he is made to say, after expressing his opinion that the future state is one of active existence while waiting for the final judgment, that "the condition of those who have once entered that

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

TURKISH MISGOVERNMENT IN SYRIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 15.

A serious difficulty has arisen between England and Turkey owing to acts of misconduct of Djemil Pasha, the Mutessarif of Aleppo, which have been brought to the knowledge of the British Government by its Consul at that place.

Mr. Henderson, the British Consul, demands Djemil's immediate dismissal, and Major Trotter, the English Military Attachè at Constantinople, who has been sent to Aleppo by the British Government to report on the matter, fully concurs with Mr. Henderson's recommendation.

The Porte has appointed a Commission to enquire into the charges brought against the Governor by the British Consul.

THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.

ALEXANDRIA, AUG. 15.

The British Mediterranean Squadron, under the command of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, has been ordered by the Admiralty to proceed to Syra in the Grecian Archipelago.

THE ANARCHY IN BELFAST.

LONDON, AUG. 12.

A four hours organized rifle-firing was exchanged between Roman Catholics and Protestants at Belfast yesterday moaning, killing one and wounding several.

The military eventually charged and dispersed the combatants.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

A memorial signed by numerous members of the House of Commons has been presented to the Marquis of Salisbury urging the necessity of hastening a separate enquiry into the currency question.

AFFAIRS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, AUG. 13.

Mr. Burgess, the new Commissioner, has taken over charge of the Mandalay Division, and has gone up to Bhamo with Sir Charles Bernard. Mr. Burgess will live in the suburbs, near the old Residency.

The General Officer Commanding reports that on the 9th August 700 dacoits near Aylah attacked a convoy and escort of 25 sepoys of the 3rd M. I. The sepoys being joined by the military and police, under Inspector Durrant, drove off the dacoits, who lost 8 in killed.

The health of the troops is improving. During the last month a division of 35 European Artillery could muster only seven men fit for service, and when our troops abandoned Napeh on account of the fever, out of a division of 32 gunners only two could march into the next station, Sago.

Seasonable rain has now fallen.

Shwaybo is quiet. Rice is cheaper there than in Mandalay.

Hundreds of *pucka* houses are now being erected by private owners in Mandalay.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 14.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald left here this morning.

SUEZ, AUG. 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan arrived here yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Gwalior arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Chusan arrived here from Colombo on the afternoon of the 14th inst.

LONDON, AUG. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lawada, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rosetta arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bengal arrived here yesterday morning.

PENANG, AUG. 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Kashgar left here for Bombay at 3 p. m. to-day.

COLOMBO, AUG. 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ballaarat, with the Australian and China mails, left here for Bombay at 7 p.m. to-day.

AUG. 16.

French mail steamer Tibre, from Calcutta, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera		3⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		66 5-16
4½ "	"	69½
3 "	Consols for account	101⅛
3½ "	Sterling Loan	100⅜
4½ "	French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver		42½

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, AUG. 15.

10 p.m.	79 5

MONDAY, 16.

6 a.m.	78·7
10 a.m.	81·6
2 p.m.	82·6
4 p.m.	81·6

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 30TH JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ancona, Captain F. Cole, arrived in Bombay harbour this morning at 2 o'clock, with the overland mails of the 30th July.

MR. JUSTICE FARRAN delivered judgment at the High Court yesterday on the question of damages sustained by the steam-ship Gelert in consequence of her recent collision in Bombay harbour with the ship County of Caithness. Having decided in a previous enquiry that the latter was to blame for the collision by reason of the delay that occurred in executing the orders of the pilot on board, the Court subsequently heard evidence on the question of damages, which was disposed of yesterday. The plaintiffs by their suit claimed damages amounting to Rs. 25,000; but on the evidence brought before the Court, the learned judge arrived at the conclusion that Rs. 5,400 was sufficient. As the bail given by the County of Caithness, at the instance of the plaintiffs, was far too large an amount, the latter were ordered to pay poundage on Rs. 12,500.

IT is stated that the 1st Madras Lancers, quartered at Bangalore, who have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for service in Burma, are unfortunately short of nearly a hundred horses, while many of the men are without lances.

IT is under consideration to place the administration of the Punjab Frontier Force directly in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief through the office of the Millitary Secretary, instead of combining the work with that of the rest of the Bengal Army in the office of the Adjutant-General. The question has not yet been decided.

LIEUTENANT E. T. PAUL, Adjutant of the 6th (Prince of Wales's) Bengal Cavalry, has passed, while on furlough in England, an examination in Russian, and will proceed to Russia at once with a view to obtaining a thorough knowledge of the language.

THE *Englishman* is glad to learn from home, on excellent authority, that a second batch of honours will be issued towards the close of the Exhibition, when those who have worked for it in India and in the colonies will be duly considered.

THE adventurer Sidney, who first became notorious at Rangoon, afterwards at Bhamo, and since then (*alias Lascelles*) at Madras, Colombo, Kandy, and elsewhere, and who was reported to have been seen last at Shanghai, is now said to have turned up at Lucknow, under the name of Moore.

Young Bengal:—"It is a significant fact that Persia is the only country in the world without a debt. When will India be in the prosperous state of Persia?"

THE Government of India has declined to sanction the establishment of a Veterinary School at Bhagalpur. It is unable to recommend the proposal to the Secretary of State under the existing circumstances of financial pressure.

THE most important event in China, politically, which has to be recorded this week, is the announcement that the Empress Regent has decreed that the young Emperor, now that he is able to read documents and understand them, to understand history and to judge between right and wrong, shall assume the reins of Government next year, after a propitious day has been determined on. This she has decided upon despite the entreaties of the Emperor himself and of Prince Chun, his father, and Prince Li, to put off the day till he has continued his studies some distance further.

THE German Syndicate have been given the contract to construct the new railway from Kaiping to Hsu Ko Chong. It is known that the Syndicate have offered to do the work for so small a figure that the work is not likely to pay. They have done this in the hope of getting further contracts. Generally, the Syndicates have accomplished nothing worthy of the large sums which have been spent on their outfit and upkeep, It has been pointed out that all the concessions they have obtained might have been obtained by an ordinary clerk in a mercantile firm, and, in fact, that there has been much sound signifying nothing.

A DESTRUCTIVE storm of wind and hail is reported to have occurred in Shantung last month. A native report states that the hail-stones, of different shapes and sizes, from a pigeon's egg to a human fist or arm, lay six or seven inches deep over several miles. Whole villages were destroyed by the tornado; and men and cattle were lifted and thrown about.

A DISPATCH from Chang Chih Tung, the Viceroy of the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, in reply to the demand of M. Frandin, French Consul at Canton, for Tls. 300,000 as compensation for damages done to Roman Catholic mission premises and the property of Chinese Roman Catholic converts during the Franco-Chinese troubles, has just been published, and has attracted considerable attention and drawn forth much admiration from foreigners on account of its masterly character. M. Frandin's claims are shown to be utterly ridiculous, and the suggestion of an *imperium in imperio* created by M. Frandin's demands on behalf of converts, is repelled with convincing force.

THE attention of the Government has again been directed to the Sikkim frontier. A body of Tibetan soldiery has been allowed to cross the border and to erect two houses, which are intended to be used as fortifications. "The affair," says the *Englishman*, "is not of much consequence, but as the Raja of Sikkim is held to have been guilty of a breach of treaty in the matter, he will have to be brought to a sense of his duty. It is very probable that he is not entirely his own master, and that the Tibetans, with whom he has also treaty relations, have acted with the strong hand. If the Raja is told that his pension will be stopped, he will doubtless contrive to get rid of his warlike visitors."

THE advantages of adopting the Dhubri route for coolies travelling to Assam was clearly shown last year, when there were only ten deaths among 15,612 coolies travelling between the recruiting districts and Dhubri. During their stay at Dhubri 35 deaths occurred, while 24 died on the way from Dhubri up the river out of a total of 15,503, who embarked. Thus from the recruiting districts to the tea gardens there were only 69 deaths, or, in other words, out of every 221 coolies who embarked 220 arrived safely at their destinations. Of the 2,543 coolies who were shipped at Goalundo seven died on their way up the river.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for introducing into Bengal the system of paying small amounts of land revenue by postal money-order which has met with so much success in the North-West Provinces. The experiment is to be tried in the Bardwan and Dakka Divisions to begin with, but will probably be ultimately extended throughout Bengal. The privilege of remitting revenue by money-order will be restricted to estates paying a revenue of not more than Rs. 50 a year, and no more than this sum can be remitted in one order. The chief point of the system is that there will be no cash transactions between the disbursing post office and the treasury. The post office will have a banking account at the treasury on which the Collector will draw by means of credit notes. The amount of the order will simply be transferred from one head of account to another, and not a pice will be drawn out of the treasury. The payer of land-revenue will have to do nothing but fill up his form, which includes the "chalan" generally used for personal payments into the treasury and a treasury receipt, hand it in at the receiving post office, and pay his money; and in due course he will receive, through the post office, the acknowledgment duly signed by the responsible officers at the treasury. To those who have to make small payments of land revenue, this will be a most desirable change from the present system, which involves a journey to head-quarters, consultation of mukhtears, fees to writers and unlimited blackmail to clerks and mohurrirs before the would-be payer can get any one to receive the trifling due.

THE times are so hard in Java that estates, formerly valuable, are daily passing under the auctioneer's hammer at ridiculously low prices. An allotment worth several thousands of guilders could only be disposed of for one hundred. A plantation stocked with superior varieties of cinchona brought only twelve thousand guilders. These properties mostly pass into the hands of Chinese. A general bankruptcy among the planting community is not at all improbable.

SOME excavations lately carried out at Flonheim, near Worms, have brought to light some most interesting specimens of Frankish antiquity. In and around the old Romano-Gothic church Franconian chiefs and nobles had their burial-places. The new church does not stand on exactly the same ground as the old one, and so it was possible to undertake explorations that would otherwise have been difficult. In one grave a necklace of fine pearls was found around the neck of a female skeleton, with small gold plates, adorned with filagree work, inserted as pendants between each pair of pearls. There were some heavily gilt silver ornaments, with filagree work, lying on the breast; beside the skeleton a piece of yellow topaz, a silver buckle, and a comb of bone. In another woman's grave there were similar ornaments, and also some pieces of glass (unusual in Frankish graves), and keys of a form hitherto unknown in Germany. In a man's grave there were found a gold ring of exquisite workmanship, which could have belonged only to a woman, a pot of singular shape, arrows, a shield, a heavy javelin, a sword, a drinking-cup, a beautiful buckle of gilt bronze, and a piece of a chain of twisted wire.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Hydaspes, Captain G. Scrivener, will sail to-day, for Marseilles, with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr and Mrs H W Gordon and infant	Col Henry D Pitt
Mrs Leacock	Mr Wheeler
Mr H M Kisch	Mrs Maughan and 2 children
Mr D Wallace	Mr L St. John Brodrich
	Mr J A Bunch

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr W Partridge	Mr T B Kirkham
Mr Colthrip	Mr G Field
Mr W T Hall	Mr J O Kenealy
Lt-Col F W M Spring	Mr J T Bartlett
Col J E E Griffith	Mr Townsend
Mr P L Stuart	Mr Morris
Mr O H Diack	Mr J T Woodouffe
Mr Beith	Hon Kt Justice Tyrrel
Col Vandezee	Mr Fenton
Capt Ravenshaw	Mr Arbuthnott

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr J McAndrews	Major Carter
Col J C Durand	Mr J Kirk
Mr E F Mandy	Mr E R Henry

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Colaba
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered	81 93	88 42	83 49	82 11
Aug. 15, Sunday	.....	.....	.....	5 70
" 16, Monday	0 25	0 11	0 21	.....
Total	82 18	88 56	83 70	87 90
Corresponding date at year	51 6	49 67	47 90	45 90

MALABAR HILL. In. cts.

Aug. 16 up to 5 P.M. 0 12

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR of Bombay presided on Saturday at the meeting of the Legislative Council at the Council Hall, Poona. There were present:—H. E. Major-General the Hon. Sir Charles George Arbuthnot, K.C.B.; the Hon. J. B. Peile, C.S.I.; the Hon. Mr. Melvill, C.S.I.; the Hon. the Advocate-General; the Hon. Budroodeen Tyebjee; the Hon. Rao Bahadoor Khanderao Vishvanath Raste; the Hon. K. T. Telang; the Hon. F. Forbes-Adam; the Hon. J. R. Naylor, and the Hon. Dayaram Jethmal.

THE LAND REVENUE BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Peile moved that the Bill to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code of 1879, which was before the Council, be read a second time.

The Hon. K. T. Telang: My Lord, on the last occasion when this Bill was before the Council I ventured to indicate a slight dissent from some of the points which were dealt with by the Hon. Mr. Peile in his elaborate speech in support of this measure. I stated at that time three or four points, which appeared to me to be points worthy of being included in this Bill, and I also expressed a different opinion from that which the hon. member expressed in regard to one or two points in relation to the history of land revenue in this Presidency. Upon that last branch of the subject I do not propose to say anything now, as I did not say anything on the last occasion, I prefer to dwell upon those points only which have a direct practical bearing on the Bill. There is, however, one matter in relation to the history of this subject, which I think is worthy of note, and that is, that when the Land Revenue Code was discussed in 1878 before this Council, the Hon. Mr. Mandlik, who was then a member of it, pointed out that section 107, which it is now proposed to repeal, would have the effect which the Government of the day seem to think it has had or is likely to have. On that occasion Mr. Mandlik's view was not upheld by Government, and the section, although it was stated by him to be one which would probably discourage agricultural improvement, was carried. I mention that in order to point this moral—that in this matter, although there is a tendency in the right direction, that tendency does not go far enough, and looked at from a different point of view than the official one, is not, perhaps, quite so strong as some of us would desire. So much for the historical aspect of the question. There are, however, two or three points in the speech, which the hon. member made on the last occasion with which I propose to deal more fully, because they are matters which have a practical bearing on the amendments which, later on, I shall submit for the consideration of the Council. One point which the hon. member made was that the policy of Government now is and has throughout been in precise consonance with the spirit of this Bill. Of course, as regards his declaration that it is going to be the policy of Government for the future, and that it has been their policy for sometime past, I have nothing to say. I accept his statement on that point, but in regard to the previous history of the question in this Presidency there are matters which, I think, are worthy of consideration, when we have to decide whether the policy of the Government of Bombay, with regard to land, has always been as liberal as it is declared to be by the hon. member. As late as the year 1883, a speech was made in the Supreme Legislative Council, at Simla, by Sir Theodore Hope, who was a distinguished member of the Civil Service in this Presidency, in which he expressed his opinion that taxation of improvements has been the policy of native Governments, that it was in perfect accord with the doctrines of political economy, and that it was allowed by the Land Revenue Code. That is the effect of what Sir T. Hope said at Simla, speaking specially with reference to the Bombay land revenue system. This affords one indication that in the past, at all events, the policy of the Government has not been exactly that which the hon. member supposes it to be. I may also say that that policy has not been so regarded by many persons in this Presidency. I said on the last occasion that in matters of this sort, the Government must not only be liberal, but must appear to be liberal to those who are under its sway; and in view of that principle, I think it is important to see whether the people of this Presidency have considered the policy of Government to be that which the Government themselves think it has been. On that point, I certainly can say, partly from my own personal experience, partly from what I have heard from various parts of the country, and partly from certain facts which are notorious to us all, that the policy of the Government is widely understood to be quite different. I can state from my own experience what occurred only recently. I happened to have a small piece of land at no very great distance from Poona, a portion of which, by its situation and other circumstances, is capable of being turned into rice land. A very small fraction of it had been turned into rice land by a tenant of the previous holder of that property, two years ago, and I thought I might make use of the rest of the land, which was of similar quality and similarly situated, by turning it into rice land. The piece is only about five or six acres, but still there it was capable of being turned into rice. I spoke about it then to the person who looks after my property, and he said that the Survey officers would be at the place in the following year, and if I improved the land, he thought the assessment on the whole of the holding would be considerably increased. Now, I do not say whether this is correct or incorrect; the point I am dwelling upon is that the people have not regarded the policy of Government in the light in which the Hon. Mr. Peile regards it. But I must also add, that having myself some suspicions as to the way in which the Survey officer might deal with the improvement if made—suspicions which the hon. member will probably consider to be unfounded—I acted upon the advice given to me by the person in charge of my property, and declined to go to the expense of some Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 per acre, in order to turn my land into rice land. And I shall not do so now, at least until after the settlement is completed. That is my own personal experience, and I daresay that is also the experience of many other persons. I think we are justified in drawing from this the conclusion I have stated, which is also corroborated by the fact that in Bombay wealth is not so much invested in land as it is in some other parts of the country. In Bengal, I believe, there is one strong tendency to invest in landed property, which contrasts very favourably with the unwillingness of Bombay men to do so. This is particularly to be regretted, because there are not merely economical but other sorts of benefits to be derived from the cities coming into close relations with the districts. But the case on this point does not rest simply on the opinion of Sir Theodore Hope, or on that of stray people here and there. Looking into the report of the Settlement of the Nagar Taluka of Ahmednagar, I find this passage in the resolution of Government:—"The fact that nearly 8,000 acres of land which were formerly classed as unculturable have been found under cultivation, and apparently to have required no special labour to bring them under cultivation, shows that at the original settlement the system of classing portions of occupied land as unarable was unnecessarily liberal." I venture to say that the argument used there is not correct, and is one which, if largely followed, must necessarily be unfavourable to improvements by landholders. The argument seems to be that because at the time of revision survey there is nothing apparent to show that the landholder had spent any special labour on the cultivation of land which was treated as unculturable at the previous survey, therefore no such labour must have been spent. It seems to me that it a clear *non sequitur* to say that *what is not apparant now, could not* have been in existence at a prior date. Supposing a man turns into rice land ordinary land full of rock or other material not favourable to the growth of rice. At the end of 30 years from the time when the change takes place there would be nothing apparent to show it. No officer, however able and sagacious, could tell that there had been expenditure of labour or capital in that land, and it would be a risky thing, from what may or may not appear at a particular point of time to infer what must have been done or not done by the landholder. Take another point with regard to the levy of assessments in certain holdings in the Taluka of Nassik. They seem to me to be inexplicable, except on the supposition that, as a matter of fact, improvements have been taxed. I have got before me the details regarding several holdings taken from the records. I find that at the original settlement, land which was measured at 6 acres 24 guntas, of which 10 guntas were said to be bad, was assessed at a total of Rs. 5-4. At the revision, the same holding was found to contain 6 acres and 21 guntas, that is 3 guntas less than at the previous survey. But the amount of bad soil there is reduced from 10 to 1 gunta, and the result is that the assessment is levied on 6 acres 20 guntas, instead of 6 acres 14 guntas, as at the previous settlement. This will doubtless be explained as due to defects of survey; but what follows is worthy of note. These 6 acres and 20 guntas are divided into two groups, one measuring 4 acres 14 guntas is classed as garden land, and another containing 2 acres 6 guntas is classed as dry crop. At the previous assessment, the whole land was regarded as dry crop land, while at the later survey more than half is classed as garden land and assessed accordingly. It seems to me that if at the previous settlement this was classed as dry crop land, and you class it afterwards as garden land, you practically tax improvements. It should be also noted that under the reassessment the amount to be paid rose from Rs. 5-4 on the whole holding to a total of Rs. 17, which is upwards of 200 per cent. There is another case—I only give a selection out of what I have of a similar character, where the original holding was 13 acres 12 guntas, of which 1 acre 20 guntas were put down as bad, and only 12 acres 12 guntas were assessed at 6 annas, the dry crop rate. But at the subsequent settlement the net acreage rose to 12 acres 30 guntas, 2 guntas only being allowed a bad soil, which may be, perhaps, explained by saying that the previous settlement was incorrect. But, again, about one-half of the land, 6 acres 4 guntas, is classed as garden land, and assessed accordingly. It seems to me that the policy of Government has not been so favourable to the landholder in the past as we hope and believe it is now. Again, it appears from the published reports of the Settlement of Igatpuri Taluka, that some land is classed there as new rice land, and some as old rice land, the latter being taxed higher than the former. This new rice land is what has become so after the original settlement, and though the tax on it is no doubt lighter than on the old rice land, it is heavier than the dry crop rate. That again looks very much like a taxation of improvements, because at a revision settlement land is taxed as rice land and not dry crop land, although it was not rice land at the previous settlement. Another point made by the hon. member in his speech is that assessment of land irrigated from wells existing at the date of the original settlement was reduced. This, I believe, is quite correct; but on the other side you have to remember one important circumstance, that although the rate is reduced, the quantity of land which is brought under the reduced rate is so much larger than on the previous occasion that the total ultimately happens to be larger, and the landholder has to pay a higher tax than before. I have got here several cases in illustration of this, but I will refer to the one which is most favourable to the Survey Department. It is one in which the land was recorded at the original settlement to contain 10 acres 30 guntas, of which 15 guntas were taken as bad soil, and the remaning 10 acres 15 guntas was assessed, partly at garden rates and partly at dry crop rates. Here, the revised measurement of the land gives 10 acres 33 guntas, that is 3 guntas more than at the previous survey, but the area of bad soil is also increased, which is not a characteristic of the other cases I have referred to. The result is that at the revision settlement the landholder is really taxed on a smaller aggregate acreage, viz., 10 acres 10 guntas only. The reduction of rates to which the hon. member refers also appears from this statement while the old rate for garden land was Rs. 3-2, the new one was Rs. 2, nevertheless, the amount of tax payable is raised from Rs. 16 to Rs. 24. And this results from the acreage of land classed as garden land, being taken at 9 acres 35 guntas instead of 3 acres 20 guntas as on the prior settlement. That again looks very much like a taxation of improvements. These are all circumstances which we have got to remember in considering what has been the policy of Government in the past in reference to improvements made by landholders. Another point in the Hon. Mr. Peile's speech is one of even more direct importance on the question which the Council has now before it, and that is what the hon. member called "the random assertion" of some people with regard to the unfettered powers of the Survey Department. I do not remember that I have myself ever made that "random assertion," but I must admit that I have believed it, and still believe it to a considerable extent, to be true. I think the point of view which the hon. member occupies in regard to that question is different from the point of view of those who have criticized the Survey Department. The hon. member's explanation seems to me to be quite correct, if I may venture to say so, and is a very fair one when you look merely at the law laid down in regard to the matter in question. But the critics of the Survey Department, and I may say of the Government in this matter, do not look merely at what is the law binding on the department, but rather look to what is the actual practice of that department itself and of the Government in relation to that department. One thing I may say, before going into the details as regards this point. There is a widespread feeling, in which I share to a certain extent, that the central Government, however well inclined it may be to deal fairly with its subjects, is in a great measure powerless against its own departments, and I think that those departments especially, which bring in revenue to the State are departments which, to a great extent, can prevent the interference of the Government at head-quarters. How, for instance, does the thing work in the case of the department now before us? The hon. member has given as an explanation of the whole process of survey and settlement. We have got the processes of measurement and classification. We have another important process which also he did not refer to, namely, the re-grouping of villages at different settlements, re-grouping which lead them frequently to be classed at much higher rates than at the previous settlement. Then, finally, you have got the assessment of the amount in money of the tax on each holdings. As to the re-grouping of villages, with reference to the facilities of communication and so forth which they might possess, the central Government will doubtless be able to put some check on the officers on the spot. But as regards remeasurement and reclassification work, which as the hon. member says, is of a technical kind entrusted to a trained department, I confess I fail to see what materials the Government at head-quarters can have for the purpose of checking the local Survey officers. If the Survey officers say that a field had been wrongly measured at the previous survey, that it ought to be 30 acres instead of 20, then I confess I do not see by what means the Government can check that. Again, if they say that the classification of the soil at the previous survey was wrongly stated in the records, I equally fail to see how the Government could check it. Yet these two are very essential factors in the ultimate money assessment of individual holdings as regards them, and Government must be more or less dependent on the reports which come to them from the Survey officers. And this especially because the settlement reports give no information about individual holdings, and the whole proceeding is done *ex parte* and behind the back of the landholder. The view I have expressed is not that of non-officials only, but is shared by some of the officers of Government with the outside public. I would refer to a pamphlet issued for private circulation by Mr. T. Hart-Davies, of the Bombay Civil Service, for a copy of which I am indebted to the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood. Mr. H. Davies says at page 22, "The well-meaning Government resolution which enacted that an enhancement should only bear a certain percentage on the old revenue has not, as far as the cultivator can see, been very productive of results, nor has it operated as a binding check on the operations of the survey. The fact is that every separate department—and this is one of the chief causes of the unpopularity of the action taken by the Forest Department—has in the nature of things a tendency to try to justify its existence and expenditure by increased returns, a tendency, I may observe, accentuated in last year's general Administration Report on the Bombay Presidency, and it is precisely this tendency which would be corrected, if the fixing of the revenue demand were regarded as the duty of the district officers." The last passage leads one to the consideration of the question how far the district officers on the spot are consulted by Government in regard to the settlement of assessment. It is quite true that before a settlement is finally sanctioned by Government, the Collector of the district and the Revenue Commissioner of the division are both consulted, and they both make their reports, which are just as much before the Government as the reports of the Survey officers. Still there is no doubt that many eminent authorities have pronounced the part which revenue authorities take in the final settlements not to be a satisfactory one, Sir Henry Montgomery in the minute which is published among the appendices of the Famine Commission Report, and the late Mr. A. Lyon and Sir Auckland Colvin have all of them in substance expressed the opinion that the present system in regard to the consultation with Revenue officers in this matter is not altogether of a satisfactory character, and the resolution of the Government of Sir Philip Wodehouse itself apparently admits that—

The Hon. Mr. Peile: What resolution does the hon. member refer to?

The Hon. Mr. Telang: I mean the resolution which was published in the newspapers, and it stated that the Collector's opinion was obtained too late for the purpose of any adequate effect being given to it.

The Hon. Mr. Peile: What you refer to is a letter of which a portion only is published as an extract, while the rest is omitted.

The Hon Mr. Telang: I thank you for the correction. But however that may be, I have here the references to the opinions of Sir H. Montgomery, Sir A. Colvin and Mr. Lyon, which I have myself seen. Then I also find, with reference to the recentlypublished settlement reports that Government have sometimes had to complain that the reports of the Survey officers have come to them too late for them to consider these reports with the fulness which the importance of the subject demands. In one case which I have a note of, I mean that of the Honavar settlement, the Government say, the reports should have come to them earlier, as it involved an important question. I think therefore that the Survey Department have in actual practice more power than would be supposed from merely looking at the rules laid down for the guidance of the Survey officers. But I do not wish to labour that point any further, as I do not think that it would be of great importance, if the amendment, which I suggest in regard to resurvey and reclassification, is adopted. If the arrangements referred to in the correspondence between the Government of Bombay and the Government of India in 1883 are finally adopted, and most of the work that is now done by the Survey and Settlement Department be done through the agency of district officers, there will be no difficulty of the kind. I have now been dwelling upon the third point to which I refer is the hon. member's statement that moderation in enhancements is a cardinal principle in revenue settlements. I am quite content to accept that generally as the principle which has regulated the proceedings of the Government for some few years past. But I must point out that what the hon. member stated to us on the last occasion with reference to the percentages of enhancement at revision in the various talukas to which he referred, is scarcely satisfactory to my mind as a proof that the actual enhancements had been moderate. I say the fact that on a whole taluka, the enhancement is not more than 33 per cent. is not a matter of so much importance. What is a matter of great importance is, how much is the enhancement on individual holdings? It would be very little consolation to myself, for instance, to be told that although my own holding is increased 100 per cent., the assessment holdings of the whole taluka taken all together is enhanced only 33 per cent. Under the limit fixed by Government, as to the maximum enhancement to be made in a taluka, the increase can only reach 33 per cent. as a general rule. But the limit of enhancement on individual holdings is a hundred per cent., and that when it takes place. In the published reports, I do not see anywhere how many holdings are enhanced to the full extent allowed by the resolution, nor is there any classification of the various enhancements on individual holdings. Without this information, which it is desirable should be shown in all reports, it is difficult to form a thoroughly satisfactory opinion on the subject. I find that Dr. Pollen, who has been a special judge under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act for some years says, that in average years the ordinary Deccan ryot does not get enough from the produce of his fields to pay the Government assessment and to support himself and his family throughout the year. The hon. member referred to the statement made by the committee for the promotion of Agricultural Banks in the Deccan, that the nett profits of cultivation in Pandharpore, taking them at 40 per cent. of gross produce, are three if not four times the assessment. But I believe that it was the same committee which said that further time should be given for the continuance of the present settlement, and that no enhancement of assessment should be made in the meantime. With regard to which proposal, I may mention, in passing, that Mr. Hart-Davies objects to it, and says this is an attempt on their part to obtain a portion of what the Government ought to claim. It must be remembered that the opinion of the committee therefore, and it is also the general opinion, is merely that the assessments which were made at the original settlements were fair, and, in fact, I may add, generally liberal, and that the complaint is generally confined to what has taken place since the revisions commenced. But then the argument was suggested by the hon. member that independent considerations supported his view, and one of the modes in which he said the success of the assessments could be tested was by a reference to the returns of the Registration Office. The hon. member himself pointed out that there is a difficulty in relying upon those returns as satisfactory evidence, because it is not always that you get in full and real particulars of the whole transaction. I have seen from my own experience in courts that in many instances the sales take place not for the proper market value of the property, but for the whole amount of the debt actually due, which is then written off, and the property is treated as sold to the creditor for that amount. It must also be remembered, that under the circumstances which have now existed for some time, other modes of livelihood, such as manufactures, &c., being much fewer and less paying than they used to be, the population in the districts is pressing on the land as the only source of gain available. A friend of mine in Bombay bought a piece of land—I ought to say that it was in the Sholapoor district—and cultivated it to see what he could make out of it; and he found that what he got from the land was only just sufficient to pay the assessment and the wages of the labourers employed on the field. That is a matter which must be taken into consideration with reference to the deductions we are asked to draw from the actual selling value of land. From published reports of Government also you find that sometimes land is put up to auction, but do not fetch any of those large prices which the returns of the Registration Office would lead us to expect. The report on the settlement of Parker Taluka shows that land which was sold by auction for arrears of assessment fetched very small prices indeed, and the Collector says that it was probably owing to there being no bidders. In the Bhimthadi Taluka of the Poona district several thousand acres of garden land were sold for arrears of revenue for very small prices. It was very nearly two lakhs of acres, and was sold for some Rs. 15,000 only. I have not got the precise figures by me here, but there was some correspondence on the subject which was published in the journal of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, and the Government, though challenged to do so, have not yet published any answer to it. As regards crop experiments, I do not know much about them, and can say nothing. But we must remember on the other side that there is evidence published by the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha in 1873 for the use of the Parliamentary Finance Committee that was then sitting in England, which showed that very often the gross produce was barely sufficient to pay the assessment and the wages of labour employed on the fields. The facts were that that point were all culled from the Report of the Deccan Ryots' Commission. On the whole I repeat that as far as the policy of Government is concerned, as it is indicated by this Bill, I have nothing to say in the slightest degree against it. I say again, what I said on the last occasion, that the Government and the people may be congratulated upon it. It was only with reference to what has occurred in the past that I thought it desirable to draw attention to certain circumstances pointing to a somewhat different conclusion from that stated by the Hon. Mr. Peile. The Bill, I think, is a good one, but in view of the circumstances to which I have referred, its scope ought to be extended, if the object with which it is brought forward by the Government is to be effectually secured.

The Hon. Dayaram Jethmal moved an amendment, "that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee of the Council, consisting of the Honourables J. B. Peile, K. T. Telang, and Budrooden Tyebjee." He said, they had it from the Hon. Mr. Telang that the public were particularly desirous that the policy of Government, as now enunciated, should be more particularly and distinctly recognized. That being the case, he did not think the public would complain of the delay which had taken place, and object to the appointment of a Select Committee. He moved his amendment because he did not think the Bill, as now framed, sufficiently gave the assurance which it was the desire of Government to give. He might take that opportunity to state that in Sind, although the Land Revenue Code of 1879 and the Bombay Revenue system were generally enforced, still, thanks to the liberality of the present Commissioner, Mr. Erskine, the system was to a great extent relaxed. However, the general rules of Survey being enforced in Sind, that province had an interest in common with the rest of the Presidency, in all maters relating to survey, and he was in a position to say, on behalf of the people of Sind, that they had a well-grounded apprehension that unless legislative recognition was given to the principles, they all admitted, he did not think landholders would be encouraged to make any improvements. There might be no fear on this score so long as the present Government existed, and so long as Sind had the good fortune to have Mr. Erskine for its Commissioner. But any day, another officer, enamoured of the Bombay system, might come in his place, and introduce the rules in all their rigidity. It was quite possible that the system in Sind might be made to model itelf on the Deccan system, as it was done in times past. Again, in Sind there was the same complaint that was mentioned by Mr. Telang as regards enhancements of assessments on revision. The enhancements that were sometimes made were out of all proportion to what the fields could bear, and it was asserted on all sides that improvements were taxed. The results of the revision operations in the Larkhana Taluka were as follows. The original settlement showed a total revenue of Rs. 2,48,614, while at the revision in 1881 it was increased to Rs. 4,26,000. Of course, the explanation given of this increase was that the area of cultivation was increased. But that would only partially account for the fearful enhancement of cent. per cent. Nor could it be reasonably supposed that the profits of agriculture had increased twice as much in that taluka. In some of the talukas, the assessment on individual holdings was increased 500 per cent. In a certain place, while the original assessment on 642 acres of land was Rs. 862, at the revision, ten years afterwards, it was increased to Rs. 3,294. In one of the talukas, so heavy was the assessment, that the zemindars had offered to Government all the produce of their holdings in lieu of it. In the Harla Taluka too there had been an enormous enhancement, and Mr. Hart-Davies, who then occupied the post of Manager of Encumbered Estates, had actually protested against the enhancements made on the lands that were in his charge, on behalf of the zemindars. The inference which the people naturally drew from these enhancements was that they were a taxation of improvements effected by the landholder. The Larkhana zemindars said, when the enhancement in their case was made cent. per cent., that it was owing to their having dug canals and otherwise improved the condition of their lands. It was a matter of great importance that the Select Committee should investigate the complaint that in spite of the orders of Government, improvements were as a matter of fact taxed. Even if they were not actually taxed, the people believed that they were, and there was further the fact that enhancements did take place on a revision, and there were also the especial circumstances of Sind, all which could be taken into consideration by a Select Committee of the Council better than by the Council itself. As to the people's right of appeal, they were practically shut out from it at present, because after the rates had been sanctioned and introduced, any appeal they might make was virtually useleesss. Further the zemindars in Sind were put to great expense and trouble in getting a competent person to write petitions for them. The hon. member suggested a number of questions which it would be proper for the Select Committee to consider. It was possible thot the Committee might suggest special legislation for Sind. At all events, there was no doubt that the report of the Select Committee would strengthen the hands of the Council, and would have a reassuring effect upon the people, who feel that the Bill, however well intentioned it might be, did not go as far as they desired. The only objection that could be taken against his proposal was that it would delay the passing of the Bill. But the nature of the Bill was of so great importance that the delay would be quite justifiable, if it tended to make it as thorough and complete as possible.

The amendment was not seconded.

H. E. the President: Before putting the motion that the Bill be now read a second time, I should be glad to make a few remarks, with the view of clearing up misconceptions regarding the machinery of the department. I may say that criticism is extremely welcome to Government, but we must remember that we are only a Legislative Council, and not a council of revision in regard to all the work of the Government. It would, of course, be absolutely impossible to look to all the details of survey and settlement work. But I may say that although I do not see my way to accompany the classers when they go on with their work in the fields, still, I should be very glad, when the classers go to Mr. Telang's field, to survey the operations conducted there. If I take part in this discussion, it is to attempt to remove any doubt which may be felt as to the beneficial results to the Kunbis of the operations of the Survey and Settlement Department. A great deal in this discussion turns on keeping distinct the various processes which ultimately produce the land revenue. Survey, classification and assessment are three entirely distinct operations. About survey nothing need

and Settlement Department is mainly responsible for the construction of the machinery, and after the dissolution of that department, I attach the greatest importance to the establishment of circle and district inspectors, who will, under the Director of Agriculture, have to keep it up and develop it further, not, I repeat, for fiscal purposes, but to secure equality of taxation to the Kunbi. The decision as to what must be the yield of the machinery rests with Government. Here, again, I shall take up the income-tax parallel. A special department takes care that incomes should be ascertained, but how much is to be imposed is not the duty of the Income-tax Commissioner, but of the Government which decides whether 3d. or 6d. should be the rate. And whether a low or a high figure should be imposed depends upon the financial condition of the future. Here that is an attribute. When once our assessments will have reached the degree of perfection of our classification, though of course in the former case revision will always be necessary to secure equality, because the profits of agriculture will vary, the Government will simply have determine a standard maximum dry crop rate, and the machinery will assimilate itself to the increase or decrease, whichever it may be. The survey and settlement arrangements should not be held responsible for the burden imposed on land. They are simply intended to equalise that burden and to secure justice to the ryot. What the amount of land revenue should be is a question of a totally different order which involves considerations of the fiscal policy of the Government, and not of this Government only, but of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State. It rests only with the executive, and the principle was clearly enunciated by my noble friend, Lord Hobhouse, in the debate on the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill, when he said, on the 28th of March 1876, in the Governor-General's Legislative Council: "In India the land revenue is levied at the discretion of the Rulers." Whatever conditions are imposed on re-classification and on re-assessment, the determination of the amount of land revenue to be paid for Imperial and for Provincial purposes rest with the Government in its executive capacity. The Secretary of State may at any time alter the instructions given by him as to the 33 per cent. limit. It is an attribute of Government which exists in every native State which is exercised by every native Chief, and which is vested in the Sovereign. I shall only say this much, that those who directly or indirectly delude the ryot by dreams of a permanent settlement, are to my mind as incapable of appreciating the wants and the resources of the country as those who in the United Kingdom would support a theory of fixing or abolishing the income-tax. Does the present assessment leave a sufficient margin to the cultivator? That is a fair question. If it could be proved that a cultivator free from debt had not a sufficient margin wherewith to conduct his farming, I should be the first to urge a revision of the various maximum rates, but I should not touch the principles of classification and assessment, which I believe to be sound. The test I applied to convince myself as to the moderation of our demands is a simple one. I asked for prices paid before and after revision for occupancy right. The next point was to ascertain how much land had been relinquished and how much land had been taken up after revision. (Here His Excellency referred to some tabular statements.) In that statement the talukas of Sampgaon and Junnar will attract notice. In Sampgaon there is scarcely any available assessed land to take up, and often at a revision over-swollen holdings are reduced, and land which is exhausted is thrown up. In Junnar the land thrown up bears an assesment on an average of from 6 to 7 annas only. It bears an insignificant proportion of the total area of assessed land dealt with in the revision, which is 2,27,504 acres, but still I have asked for an explanation. The other figures are quite satisfactory. I also submit a statement of the number of villages brought under revised settlement since 1st January 1881. I further submit a statement of instances in which redress was given by the Survey Department, and a statement showing the number of appeals made to Government. Those statistics show that there is anything but general dissatisfaction with the operations of the Survey and Settlement Department, and that the cultivator is not in any way reluctant to take up unoccupied numbers. I have not given statistics as to improvements made, but it is a well-known fact that the number of sales is largely on the increase. But in addition I must be allowed to point out in what respect I hold the Survey and Settlement Department to be a shield to the Kunbi. Hon. members have not had the opportunities I have had of availing myself of the services of that Department for the direct protection of the Kunbi, and I wish to place on record what the ryot owes to the Survey. Ever since my arrival I have been unremitting in my efforts to remove what I considered the just grievances of the ryots against the Forest Department. Of course there is a natural tendency to aggravate grievances, and a great number may be dismissed, but the grievance which I have felt to be a strong one is the encroachment by the Forest Department either on pasture set apart by the Survey Department or on assessed numbers. One of the main functions of the Survey Department is to guarantee to the agricultural population areas for extension of cultivation. Every revision of assessment, every forest settlement is submitted to me. Criticism of the latter is not difficult when we have the survey to guide us, but when this guide fails I admit that I am never satisfied about the limits of the proposed demarcation. When I lately asked a Forest Settlement Officer: Are you quite sure that your settlement gives sufficient security to extension of cultivation? He replied: "Unfortunately we have not got survey data to assist us." I have always required very strong evidence before sanctioning inclusion into forest of assessed numbers whatever the value of the assessment. There is a theory that it would be much better to turn the numbers with a low assessment into forest. I need not enter upon this controversy here, but if this is not done the Kunbi should know that he has the Survey and Settlement Department to thank for it. I have held for some time that if in the demarcation of forests Survey officers had been consulted, and Survey results treated with greater respect, there would have been much less discontent. Some extracts from a recent letter of Colonel Peyton's will show that my opinion is shared by one of the most judicious of Forest officers, and by one of the most distinguished Revenue officers. Here we have a happy combination of three Departments, Mr. Stewart representing both the Revenue and the Survey and Settlement Departments and Colonel Peyton representing the Forest Department:—"There is the survey, however, and those officers in particular who I have seen come to Kanara year after year with their men for the last 20 years to assess, measure and mark off the several classes of lands under cultivation and culturable from the forest with which they are greatly mixed in the interior. Than them few more experienced and better qualified officers for Forest settlement and demarcation will be found in any department, I feel sure. They will be found unprejudiced, and, moreover, most of them well acquainted with all the statistical information connected with the land and the rights of the people, which is one of the first duties of forest settlement, and, further, they are all finished surveyors, accustomed to control and get the utmost possible work out of the parties of surveyors and measurers under them. In fact, the Forest settlement and demarcation in Kanara in the hands of an experienced Survey Officer might be made to go hand in hand with the Survey settlement and classification of the cultivated and culturable lands. No man, I maintain, can make a fair and just settlement, equitable alike to the ryots and the Forest Department, who has not a thorough knowledge of the district, its people, and their requirements, and a general idea of forest conservancy. The position of a classer in the survey Mr. Wingate has held for many years particularly fits him for understanding the wants of the people, as the statistical return of each village is prepared under his supervision, and their requirements and condition minutely enquired into. A thorough knowledge of this kind must be of great value to the Forest Settlement Officer when settling grazing requirements and other rights." Colonel Peyton adds that Mr. Stewart approves of his proposals. If such a procedure had been followed the collision which took place between the two departments in March 1879 would have been avoided. These maps give a rough but not an accurate idea in the area coloured green of the way in which "Reserved Forest" was gazetted by Government Notification No. 6 F., dated 1st March 1879. You will see how the Gustave Doré of the Administration treated its Meiponier, how the careful reservation of lands by the original Survey for future requirements of agriculture was disregarded, when the brush of the Forest artist was applied to it. This area belongs to five villages of the Parner Taluka. Similarly, when on my initiative the Resolution in grazing was issued on the 14th of September 1882, I proposed this course on the ground chiefly that we should adhere strictly to the arrangements made by the Survey and Settlement Department, because that department knows and takes into account the wants of the cultivator, that the assessment being fixed on certain conditions, those conditions should not be disturbed. The great advantage which the Survey and Settlement secures to the Kunbi is that he is pretty safe against any other demands than that of enhancement at the end of the period for which the assessment had been fixed. This is an advantage which cannot be overrated, and which the English farmer may well envy. The latter does not know what income-tax he will have to pay next, and he has not got the facility of relinquishing a number and of occupying another at any moment, or of transferring it with a minimum of difficulties. If anything perhaps the process is too easy, and I am much concerned to hear that the Kunbis are at this moment only too prone to divest themselves of their holdings. Their great foes are not the assessment, because the very fact that capital is inserted in land shows the sense of security which exists, but their own improvidence, bad seasons, and the advance of civilisation, which modifies the agents of agricultural production and requires more capital. I have always lived among farmers, and the result is that I have the strongest sympathy with them. My great regret is that I cannot freely converse with the Kunbis, and hear from their own lips what I know would be very shrewd remarks. If I could talk to them I should strongly urge them to make use of the increased opportunities for their education which Government is creating for them, to improve their tillage and their own condition by assiduous thrift. I should also tell them that the Government are directly interested in promoting their prosperity, and willing to remove any real obstacle to their improvement. As I could not communicate directly with the Kunbis I asked an Indian gentleman who throughly understands the working of the Survey and Settlement Department what grievances could be adduced. He wished to have numbers consolidated so that the owner should not be obliged to keep up the boundary marks which come in the way of cultivation, and he wished to allow the ryot to take earth to the village to build his own cottage, when by such removal the agricultural value is not affected, and he thought there would be no necessity to reconsider groups. The two former points are not material, the latter is for the same reason that profits of agriculture in the same group may during the term of a settlement become dissimilar, and in such a case it would distinctly be injurious for the ryots to remain linked under dissimilar conditions. I do not wish hon'ble members to consider my remarks as a vindication of the work done by a department which is animated by the strongest sense of what is due to the ryot, which besides has excluded from its operations anything which could be called haphazard or arbitrary. Perhaps that is the very reason why those who do not care for accuracy and precision dislike it so much, but it would be the height of ingratitude if Government did not recognise the valuable assistance which it has received from this department for the very purpose of improving the condition of the ryot, and where the ryot has suffered or will suffer eventually it will be due to interference with the arrangements of a department which has not only his present but his future welfare at heart. To this conclusion I have come not lightly; as I said before, I have a weakness for the prejudices of Kunbis. I quite understand that the appearance of the classer on their fields causes them anxiety. I hope the Kunbis will take my advice as friendly. All the more because some lands of my own are being reclassified at this moment elsewhere on principles which I do not think would commend themselves to the Survey and Settlement Department of the Bombay Presidency; to whom I would willingly appeal if allowed to do so. In watching carefully the methods, the traditions, the spirit of various departments of the Administration, the last department which I would select for hostile criticism from the Kunbi point of view would be this one. I have not dealt with ancient history, I daresay errors were committed in the past as errors are committed in the present, which future administrations will rectify. Nothing will gratify the Department or Government more than to have any defects pointed out which may still exist in the machinery. We have only one desire that it should more and more be the protector of the Kunbi against unequal and unjust taxation.

The Hon. Mr. Peile then moved that the Bill be read a second time.

The Hon. Mr. Telang had given notice of the following amendments:—"For the first part of section 106 the following shall be substituted:—106. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to direct, at any time, a fresh revenue survey or any operation subsidiary thereto, but no enhancement of assessment shall take effect till the expiration of the period previously fixed under the provision of Section 102. Provided that no such survey or subsidiary operation as is hereinbefore mentioned shall be conducted after the 30th day of June 1892 on any lands without the previous consent of the holder thereof." The second amendment was this:—"Instead of section 2 of the Bill substitute the following:—For section 107 of the said Code, the following section shall be substituted:—107. In revising assessments of land revenue regard shall be had solely to such general alterations in the value of land, and in the case of land used for purposes of agriculture solely to such general alterations in the rate of agricultural profits as may have taken place during the currency of the last preceding settlement. Provided (1) that if any improvement has been effected in any land during the currency of any previous settlement by or at the cost of the holder thereof or by means of Local Funds to which such holder has contributed, the increase in the value of such land or in the profit of cultivating the same due to the said improvement shall not be taken into account in fixing the revised assessment thereof, and (2) that no enhancement of assessment shall take effect until after the lapse of six months from the date on which Government shall publicly announce or cause to be announced the proposed enhancement, and publish the reports of the Survey Officers and Collector upon the same. Explanation.—For the purpose of this section, the term 'improvement' shall mean any work which, being executed, adds to the value of the holding on which it is executed, and which is suitable to the holding, and which, if not executed on the holding, is either executed directly for its benefit or is, after execution, made directly beneficial to it, and shall include all works and things enumerated in the definition of improvement contained in section 4 of the Land Improvement Act, 1871, and in section 76 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1884." I may mention that the date fixed in this amendment was with reference to the correspondence which passed between the Government of Bombay and the Government of India in 1883. But I have no particular desire to fix that date, and have no objection to extending it. I have already explained the reasons why I move this amendment. It will give a certainty to the ryot. The operations of re-survey and re-classification have been objected to by many authorities, from the famous despatch of Sir Charles Wood in 1862, down to Sir James Caird.

The Hon. Budroodeen Tyabjee: I will second the amendment which has just been proposed. I confess that on a point of this sort I speak with a considerable amount of diffidence and hesitation. I do not pretend to be the owner of any holdings in the mofussil as my friend Mr. Telang is; and therefore I can't speak from any personal knowledge of the operations of the Survey and Settlement Department. But the very fact of my being practically ignorant of these operations has imposed upon me the necessity of making more careful inquiries into the ideas and feelings of those who are affected by these measures. I confess that I am firmly convinced that it has always been the intention of Government to deal fairly with agriculturalists, and that they have always laid down principles which, if properly acted upon, would leave nothing to be derised, and ought not to cause any anxiety whatever to the tillers of the soil. But, at the same time, I am constrained to admit that after making the most anxious enquiries into the matter from people who had no desire whatever to impress upon me any opinions which are against the Survey Department, and who, moreover, were able to speak from personal knowledge with regard to their own holdings, that the view which the people at large take of the operations of the Survey Department is somewhat different from that expressed by His Excellency the Governor. How far the view of the people is correct I am utterly unable to say. It may be that they are doing a great injustice to the Survey Department; it may be that they are utterly in the wrong, and it may be that in every case where the enhancement was made, it was as a matter of fact justifiable. But I think that this is not really the question. The question is whether it being the desire of Government to declare as openly as possible to the ryots that their improvements shall not in any way be taxed, we cannot carry out this policy, which has been accepted by Government in a manner, that would leave no doubt whatever in the public mind. If we could do this without interfering with the policy of Government, I do not see why an amendment which is calculated to give greater effect to that policy should not be adopted. I submit that the amendment proposed by Mr. Telang is one to which no real objection can be taken. It simply provides that after the expiration of a particular period—that period may be made longer if necessary—no survey or subsidiary operations shall be conducted without the previous consent of the holders of land. When the Government and Government officers come to know that this would be practically a final settlement, so far as the classification of land is concerned, it will make them very careful to disturb it, and will make the ryot perfectly certain that in future the enhancements can only have regard to general considerations and not to any improvement he himself may have made. If the Government really think that the policy they have laid down is the policy they can always adhere to, I, for one, cannot see what objection they can make to this amendment being inserted in the bill. If, on the other hand, there are reasons for opposing it, it could be only on the ground that it would be impolitic and not right to put down an express declaration in the Bill. It seems to me that if this amendment, now that it has been brought forward and considered, were rejected, the only result would be that there would be more uncertainty in the mind of the ryot than exists at present. If, however, the amendment is adopted, it will settle the matter once all for and will give absolute security to the ryot. At the same time, I, for for one, cannot see how it can do any harm to Government after the enunciation of their policy. For these reasons I beg to second the amendment.

The Hon. J. B. Peile said: I have listened with interest to all that has been said by the Hon. Mr. Telang—with the greater interest because I bear in mind the public spirit which marked his conduct in connection with another great public question, that of Education. I quite understand the hon. member's point of view in this case, and I hope he will allow me to put him into a position to understand mine. If we are not able to altogether accept his amendments, we welcome discussion when it is conducted with fairness and candour. Now I will explain why we are not prepared to accept these amendments as he has proposed them. In the first place, they are open to the formal objection that they are not so much amendments as enlargements of the Bill, or rather substitutes, for they leave nothing of the original structure at all. They remind one of the carriage, the repairs of which were restricted first to a new body and springs, and then to a new set of wheels. They are in fact a new Bill introduced without the formalities required by the rules of our Council, and as they affect the public revenues of this Presidency, they cannot properly be introduced without the previous sanction of your Lordship under section 38 of the Council's Act. Then we think that the Code as amended by this Bill does not forth in sufficiently definite terms all the essential points of our land revenue system. For if we revise with regard to the market value of land and the profits of agriculture, we do not revise on a fresh classification of soils. If we revise by adding to the initial assessment a rateable percentage determined by the rise in prices and profits in a given period, we revise on facts ascertainable by everybody—ascertainable facts which afford the landholder the means of a fairly close calculation what the coming enhancement will be. Without that these clauses contain a sufficient guarantee without amplification and details which would be cumbrous and inconvenient if not positively impolitic. And that I say is a question which it rests with Government alone to decide. Amplifications and details tend to encroach on that discretion as to assessment which by the fundamental principle of revenue jurisprudence in India, is vested in the Ruling power. Your Lordship has quoted the statement of this principle by Lord Hobhouse in the Viceroy's Council in 1878, and I need add nothing to it. That is a principle with which we can assent to no interference whatever. It is a principle so carefully maintained in all parts of our Indian Empire that in no province under a temporary settlement except Bombay has any declaration of the mode in which revenue assessments shall be made been admitted into the land law. We are therefore not only bound to accept any legislative proposal which would fetter our discretion by limitations and definitions which might bring it within the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, but we are bound to oppose and reject such proposals. It is for Government to decide what statement of its method of assessment shall be admitted into the law, and in what terms, and to insist that the terms shall be simple and general which will give effect to its intention. Again, these amendments, and the need for any amendments at all, are open to challenge on the question of their practical object and occasion. I cannot believe that any one will assert in the absence of all justification that the consistency of our land policy is open to doubt. But some case might be set up if proof were forthcoming that uncertainty or distrust exists in the minds of those practically concerned with assessments—distrust which legislation is required to remove—distrust which deters capitalists from investing their money in land. Now I can show by convincing facts that there is no such distrust. I may point to the countless tenants' improvements which is found to have been made everywhere between the first and the revised settlements. But I have evidence still more convincing. I hold in my hand a statement, and it is by no means an exhaustive statement, of estates which have been acquired by capitalists in the last 10 or 20 years by buying out all the old cultivators. Some are in revised and others in unrevised districts: many comprise between 500 to 1,000 acres, and some between 2,000 and 5,000 acres, and one is above 5,000 acres. The subject is becoming of sufficient importance to require the attention of Government, and before long we may have to undertake a Tenancy Act. This does not look like want of confidence. What evidence is there on the other side? I know of none. I will now examine the question of "occasion" from another point of view. Hon. members and the public are in error in treating this great subject as Provincial. The obligation binding on this Government in these matters, and especially in regard to avoiding re-classification wherever it can be avoided, is guaranteed by a higher mandate than any provisions which could be inserted in a local Act. It is guaranteed by the broad principles for the security and encouragement of agriculture laid down by supreme authority for the whole Indian Empire. In the correspondence which preceded the introduction of this Bill, we called the attention of the Secretary of State to the part taken by this Government in the general discussion of the subject in 1883, and especially to the exposition of our policy in regard to the completion of survey operations, the principles of enhancement of land revenue on revision of settlement, the protection from assessment of the increased value of land due to improvements made by occupants, and the regulations for suspension and remission of the land revenue on failure of crops, contained in a Resolution, dated March 26, 1884, which was published here. The Secretary of State replied that he cordially approved the general scope of that policy. The objects held in view by the Government of India in 1883 were:—1, That a period should be fixed in the fiscal history of every district after which there should be no further attempts to obtain fresh valuations of the soil. 2, That the future assessments of land revenue should be arranged under such rules and in such a manner as will enable the proprietors of land to forecast with tolerable precision and without official aid the enhancement of revenue to which they will in future be subject. 3, That the settlement should be such as to secure to landholders the profits of all improvements which they may make on their estates. It was admitted that in the N.-W. P. though the principle of respecting landholders' improvements had been laid down in theory, yet it had been lost sight of, and it was impossible in a system of assessment on rentals to give it full effect. Sir William Muir, admitting this in 1874, thought that a lesson might be taken from Bombay, and quoted sec. 30 of Act I of 1865, which guaranteed the profit of improvements, and he held that "a rateable increase of the revenue originally assessed, proportioned to the general advance in value, would be just, because it would deal with all equally, and thus would leave to those who by their exertions and expenditure have especially improved their estates, the benefit of what they have done." The Government of India therefore in 1883 aimed at obtaining in Upper India, what had long before been established in Bombay, "an initial assessment which must be the basis of all future revision settlements." When the Government of India asked us, in 1883, whether we were prepared to adopt *mutatis mutandis* the principles laid down for Upper India, we at once answered yes, because those principles already formed the cardinal point of our revenue system. The position of the land revenue question in India from the date of this Concordat has been thus stated in an official document issued from the India Office last year:—"In 1882, therefore, the Government of India determined finally to abandon the policy of the extension of the permanent settlement. At the same time, they considered that the existing system of complete periodical resettlements involved several evils, the most prominent of which are, the uneasiness arising from uncertainty, the risk of undue enhancements, the annoyance to the people and cost to the State of field operations, and detailed enquiries into the returns of landed property, and the check to expenditure on improvements. These evils, it was thought, might in the main be avoided without incurring disadvantages of assessments absolutely fixed in perpetuity. It has therefore been decided that, in the first place, the rule already existing, but which, on the half-assets principle, has not always been observed, shall be effectually enforced, that assessments shall not be enhanced on account of improvements made by the owner or cultivator. Subject to this rule, where experience has shown existing settlements to be reasonably adequate and equitable, there will be no general revision of the field work, and assessments will be raised on three grounds only: extension of cultivation, increase of produce due to improvements made by the State, and rise of prices, enhancements on the latter ground being strictly limited. These principles, which have been in general accepted by the local Governments and approved by the Secretary of State, will for the future govern the revision of periodical settlements throughout India." Now, my Lord, what I wish to submit to the Council is this. The whole of this great subject, and every part of it has within the last few years been under the consideration of the Secretary of State, with the Government of India and the local Governments. We have had communication on every detail both with the Government of India and with the Secretary of State, and I am not speaking beyond the letter when I say that our present position and our present action has in every particular the cordial approval both of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State. The passage I have just quoted contains a statement of Imperial policy on this great public question as clear and definite as it is complete. Now when we have all these high authorities moving in complete accord on this broad road of just and liberal statesmanship, the idea that a particular local Government, and that the local Government which took the lead in formulating the policy and giving it effect, should be constrained to bind itself in its own Legislature not to drop out of that august company and "double back" is, well—just a littled ludicrous. If any local politician is dissatisfied with the land policy as exemplified in our law and practice, I recommend him to look round the other Provinces of India and see how the subject has been treated by them. Here in Bombay we have a land law which, sets forth in clear and comprehensive terms every important point of the land policy agreed upon by all the Governments. What will he find elsewhere? I have enquired, and I do not find in the land law of any other Province where the land revenue is periodically revised, either any protection for private improvements, or any definition of the principles on which assessments are revised. If any one after he has satisfied himself of these points, proposes to move for more guarantees, I think he will hardly begin with Bombay. In extending these remarks to all the amendments which have been suggested, I have gone somewhat beyond the amendments of which notice has been given by the Hon. Mr. Telang, from which he has evidently been at great pains to eliminate demands which he has judged to be untenable and unsound. I will now address myself to these amendments in particular. Including all of them, if he will permit me in my review, and taking them in reverse order, I begin with his definition of improvements. Of this I, observe that the two Acts to which he has recourse, the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Bengal Tenancy Act, both deal specifically with individual improvements. But our revision of assessments does not. If I, sitting here in Poona, take the initial assessments fixed 30 years ago, and the price lists and trade statistics of the past 30 years, and therefore enhance the initial assessments by a percentage all round, I in no way bring into question or affect the profits of individual improvements made after the initial assessments were fixed. There is therefore no practical object in defining improvements in section 107. If a definition is wanted at all, its proper place is in section 106, with regard to the remnant of our re-classification work which is now being hastened to completion. But if the hon. member contends that as the new improvement is used in section 107, it ought to be defined, the Government has no objection to insert in proviso of section 107 the substance of the hon. member's explanation, and read it thus:—"Provided that if any improvement within the meaning of that term as defined in the Land Improvement Loans Act XIX. of 1883." We cannot suitably refer to an Act passed for another province, but the definitions in the two Acts are substantially the same. In framing his proviso (2) to section 107, the hon. member perhaps overlooked section 104 of the Land Revenue Code, which enacts that in the year in which a settlement is introduced, that is, made known to the assembled landholders, the increase if any of the new over the old assessment is not levied. Abundant time is thus given for any representations which the landholders may wish to make. The hon. member's new section 107 and proviso (1) are either a paraphrase of or identical with section 107 of the Bill, and we are not satisfied that there is any advantage in substituting the former for the latter. I now come to the proviso which the hon. member proposes to add to section 106. We cannot accept that as he has drafted it. We hope to bring the field operations of the Survey to an end by 1892, but we cannot answer for unforeseen interruptions such as, for example, a famine. We cannot therefore bind ourselves by the proposed date or any date. But we are prepared to meet the hon. member as far as this. We concur entirely with the Secretary of State and the Government of India that the earliest practicable period should be put to first general valuations of the soil; and that the friction and cost of field operations should cease to be incidents of every periodic resettlement. That is a principle which, though implied, is not set forth in our Code as definitely as the mode of revising assessments and the protection of improvements. The Government is willing therefore to add to section 106 the following proviso:—"Provided that when a general classification of the soil of any area has been made a second time, or when any original general classication of any area has been approved and accepted by the Governor in Council as final, no such classification shall be again made with a view to the revision of the assessment of such area." That is the Bill, as it now stands, as I understand by an agreement of the Council.

The Hon. Mr. Telang: The amendment suggested by the Hon. Mr. Peile would not cover improvements made before Act I. of 1865.

The Hon. Mr. Peile: We never propose to go back to improvements beyond the present survey.

The Hon. Mr. Telang: But under this Bill, the improvements made before 1865 would be liable to be taxed.

The Hon. Mr. Dayaram: There are some places in Sind in which the initial settlements have not yet taken place.

The Hon. Mr. Peile: It all depends upon whether the classification is done or not.

The Advocate-General: You do not go back beyond the year 1865?

The Hon. Mr. Peile: We never taxed even those improvements which were made before 1865.

The Hon. Mr. Telang: But it can be done under the Act.

The Hon. Mr. Budroodeen: In that case we have only to trust to the general policy of Government.

The Hon. Mr. Telang: May I ask whether Government consider that it would not be possible to give an opportunity to the ryot to be heard as to enhancements before sanctioning the settlement?

The Hon. Mr. Peile: That I think would be impossible under the Secretary of State's instructions.

The Hon. Mr. Telang: I think that before the amount was sanctioned by Government, they should have an opportunity of seeing what the ryot may have to say with regard to it. Under section 104, when the sanction is given and it becomes an accomplished fact, then the ryot is left to appeal against it.

The Hon. Mr. Peile: Waiting for the representations of ryots would cause great delay and inconvenience.

The Hon. Mr. Telang: Of course, I would not press this proposal, if there is any administrative difficulty in carrying it out. But I do not see, for myself, that there would be any such difficulty.

H. E. the President: I understand from information I have gathered that the ryots are summoned and the ultimate individual holdings are read out to them, and the ryots then occasionally make their observations on the spot. Now what the honourable member would like to have is that there should be a publication of these figures, and that the ryots should be given a certain time, studying them carefully. I admit that I think the proposal of the honourable member has a great deal in it, that is to say, I do not wish to rush rates on the ryot without his knowledge. But all I can do now is that the difficulties of adopting the course suggested would be greater than it is supposed. However, the point is one which I should be very glad further to investigate. I hope it would satisfy the honourable member that the point will not escape the attention of the Government.

The Hon. Mr. Telang: On that assurance, I withdraw my objection. As to improvements made from Local Funds, I think I informed the Hon. Mr. Paile that I myself was not at all clear in my own mind as to what was the proper thing to do. But I see that a former member of Council, Mr. Rogers, has spoken with reference to a paper read before the East India Association, where he has distinctly stated that improvements made from the Local Fund to which the ryot has contributed should not be taxed.

The Advocate-General: I put it to the Hon. Mr. Telang whether it would not be very much better if we omit to define the term "improvement" altogether. There are so many improvements that it would be almost impossible to define them, except you go through an exhaustive enumeration of all possible improvements. It is found necessary at home to define the term as between landlord and tenant. But I do not think it is the desire of Government in any way to limit the significance of the term, and I would suggest to the Hon. Mr. Telang, who speaks in the interests of the cultivator, that it would not be in their interest to insert here a limitation of improvements.

The Hon. Mr. Peile: I have no wish to press my amendment regarding the definition of improvement, if the Hon. Mr. Telang takes the advice of the Advocate-General and leaves the matter alone.

The Hon. Mr. Telang: I should have preferred it in the form in which my amendment was drafted, because it would have excluded nothing.

The Hon. Mr. Melvill: If the word includes everything, it is not necessary to define it.

The Hon. Mr. Telang: But I put it in this way—the word shall mean so and so, and that it shall include everything that adds to to the value of the soil.

The Advocate-General: The word "improvement" is of very wide significance.

The Hon. Mr. Peile and the Hon. Mr. Telang withdrew their respective amendments on the subject of improvement.

The Hon. Mr. Peile: Now, if the Council agrees on the form of the Bill as it now stands, I beg to move that the standing order be suspended and the Bill be read a third time and passed. The reason is that there is a great pressure of public business at present. There is work in regard to the Finance Committee, and there is a great deal of legislation besides. Any further discussion would only relate to matters on which we cannot agree. Therefore it might be as well that the proposal should be accepted by the Council.

The motion was carried. The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

The Council then adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—August 17.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

45-85—Jefferson, B and D—Shabudin bin Hafiz, &c vs Hassum Currim—Thakurdas, D and C.
406-85—Payne, G and S—Vussonji Heerji vs Jewandas Ibji Sewji and others—Little, S, F and N
57-86—Bomonji and H—Bomonji Ookerji vs Mir Zoolfikur Alikhan—M M Munshi.
360-84—Jefferson, B and D—Rehmutbai vs Khumeesa Essack and others—Bomonji and H.
102-86—Payne G and S—Luxmibai vs Hirbai and another—Little, S F and N.
342-85—Wadia and G—Dewji Ellapa xs Yenkoo Balloo and others—Macfurlane and E, S D and C, and P G and S.
3-85—Macfarlane and E—Fuckeirchund Ghellabhoy and others vs Ootumchund Manockchund and others—Jefferson B and D.
438-85—Macfarlane and E—Hajee Abdoola Aboo vs Aba Meya Ahmed and others—Tobin and R, H, C and B, and T D and C.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

For Dismissal.

165-70—Janardhan G—Framjee Dhunjeebhoy Muga.

For Consent Decree.

408-82—Payne G and S—Parwatebai others Arjoon Tellani—Willkin and B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

236-86—In person—Chabildas Lalloobhoy vs C A Turner—Tyabjee and D—Part heard.
247-86—Nanu and H—Abdoolhoosen Adambhoy and others vs Jewunjee—Tyabjee and others.
285-86—Payne, G and S—Deowa Kana and others vs Sydna Abi Abd Ally and others.
295 86—Hore, C and B—Mithabai vs Luckmidas Khimjee and another—Payne, G and S.
296-86—Hore, C and B—Runchordas Hurridas vs Bayabai and others.
297-85—Shamrao P—Shapoorjee Sorabjee Narielwala vs Gungadhur Bhewjee.
163-86—Hore, C and B—Hajee Ebrahim T. Mahomed vs E C K Ollivant—Crawford and B.—Part heard.

Long Causes.

101-86—Bomonjee and H—Hoosein Moola bin Ally Saheb, &c. vs Ashabai—Thakurdas, D and C.
171-86—Hore, C and B—Jumnabai and another vs Thakur Premjee Kara and others—Crawford and B.
178-86—Payne, G and S—Chelluram Narayen and another vs Essajee Mangaljee—Nanu and H.
189-86—Jefferson, B and D—Hirjee Hunsraj vs Nanabhoy Framjee and another—M H Khan.
190-86—Payne, G and S—Hassumbhoy Bhundalibhoy and another vs Peerbhoy Rahim—Thakurdas, D and C.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

291-85—Jefferson, B and D—Thakor Dayal Jairaj vs Thakur Ruttonsey Khatao and another—In person—Part heard.
423-85—Jefferson, B and D—Pragdas Thakordas and others vs Dolutram Nanooram—Craigie, L and O—Part heard.

To speak to minutes of Decree.

138-84—Balkrishna and B—Nanabhai Gunputrao, &c., vs Achrutbai and others—M M Munshi, and T and D.

Long Causes.

91-85—Bicknell and K—Bomonjee Dossabhoy Watcha vs C A Turner and others—Bomonjee and H.
213-86—Tobin and R—The Bombay Electrical Co vs The Eastern Electrical Light and Power Co—Winter and B.
57-83—Chalk and W—Josey Girjashunker Vishwanath vs Josey Surayram Cameshwur and others—Payne, G and S and Chalk and W.
539-76—Little, S, F and N—Lukhmidas Khimjee and another vs Maneckvahoo and others—Hore, C and B.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, August 15.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·670
Temperature of the Air	78·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·3
Dew Point	71·3
Relative humidity of Air	·834
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·8
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	73·9
General Directions of Wind*	NW, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	344
Fall of Rain	5·79
Total fall during month	7·69
" year	87·90
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 16th Aug.	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

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NOTICES.

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☞ The GUIDE for August has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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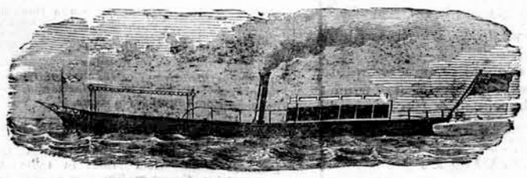

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Fig. 10.

Fig. 11.

Fig. 12.

Fig. 13.

Fig. 14.

Fig. 15.

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